# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 55

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## *Third Reich Begins Year IV Under National Socialism; Millions Hear Hitler Speak*

### *Storm Troopers Are Told They Are Guarantors of the Future*

### *'We Seek Peace'*

### *Führer Calls for Added Sacrifices From United Nation*

By J. Emlyn Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Jan. 30—Practical Socialism through special grants in kind to the poor and a review of the Storm Troops, by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in the Lustgarten at Berlin, are the outstanding features of today's celebrations commemorating the third anniversary of Herr Hitler's appointment as the Reich's Chancellor. The Winter Relief Organization, according to the recent announcement of Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Minister of Propaganda, is today distributing to the poor 13,000,000 food coupons, each valued at one mark, and 5,500,000 coal coupons, each worth one mark, 50 pfennigs.

**Picked Brown Shirts**

Twenty-five thousand of the "SA" Brown Shirts—consisting of the two Brown Shirts with the longest service from every troop throughout the Reich—heard Herr Hitler's speech on the past accomplishments and future tasks of their organization in the Lustgarten.

Other Brown Shirts stood "at attention" throughout the Reich around radio loudspeakers to hear the Führer's words.

Dr. Göbbels preceded the Führer in a brief address in which he declared that he was glad to be able to say that Berlin is now a German city through the elimination of the Jews and Marxists. He called the Storm Troops "the conscience of the National Socialist revolution," adding: "The Storm Troop organization accompanies its leader to its last breath in his difficult task, with its love and boundless faith in him."

**Germany Loves Peace**

Herr Hitler's address lasted 25 minutes.

"We seek peace because we love it," he said, "but we insist on our honor because we do not live without it.

"Whoever believes he can deal with us as slaves will find we are the most obstinate people imaginable. We are no longer defenseless helots but self-confident world citizens. . . .

"Never in the history of Germany has approximately as much been accomplished as in the three years of our regime."

"Whoever opposes us now does it not because we are Nazis but because we restored military independence to Germany," he went on.

**Miracle of Jan. 30, 1933**

"Others are surprised at the miracle of Jan. 30, 1933," said Herr Hitler. "Not we. For more than a decade we had looked forward to it confidently. . . .

"All that I am, I am through you; all that you are, you are through me. Never has there been a closer bond between a leader and followers than between you and me."

The claim of a unified nation was made by Herr Hitler, who credited National Socialism with having brought about this change.

Herr Hitler told the Brown Shirts that the National Socialist movement no longer depends on one person, adding: "I was merely one clarion voice which called to millions. You, my Storm Troop comrades, are the guarantors of the future." He called for further personal sacrifices, but assured his hearers that they would not be "in vain."

**Flags Everywhere**

Public and private buildings throughout the country are beflagged by order of the Minister of Propaganda, and in all schools special assemblies were held at which the importance of today formed the subject of addresses.

The Reichstag has sunk so far into the background that today as a year ago it has not been summoned to meet.

The past three years have seen the realization of much of National Socialist program, and left the conviction that economic, foreign, political and similar considerations alone have prevented the rest from being realized hitherto. That program is based upon the conception of the totalitarian state, which places the demands of the state above all else. Since 1933 there has arisen a party-state, in which the evolutionary process of the state energing as the final undisputed authority over the party in all issues, has not yet fully worked itself out.

**Nobody Knows**

What percentage of the nation is represented by the moderate or radical sections of the party, or how many Germans really dissent from National Socialist policy, it is impossible and useless to try to estimate, seeing that according to the leadership principle it is the will of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

## German Rearmament Boosts Krupp Profits

By the Associated Press

Essen, Ger., Jan. 30

GERMANY'S rearmament boosted the profits of Krupp by more than 3,500,000 marks (around $1,500,000) during the year ending Sept. 30, 1935, the annual report of the great war-time gun-founders dynasty disclosed today.

Net income was 10,340,000 marks (approximately $4,239,400), as against 6,650,000 marks ($2,726,500) in the preceding year.

It was the second consecutive year of profits, all of which were turned back into factory improvements and research for raw materials substitutes.

A dividend may be possible, the report said, if business maintains its present level.

The report frankly attributed the increase to "measures taken by the Reich Government, which created demands for the company's iron and steel products."

## Sarraut Ready To Co-operate With British

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP)—Premier Albert Sarraut today threw in his lot with Great Britain declaring that nation's "co-operation with France is the essential guarantee of the peace of Europe."

In a seven-minute ministerial declaration read to Parliament, the Premier admitted that his main task was to assure "impartial elections," but he promised to try to reduce unemployment, encourage trade, and protect the gold franc in the struggle toward "a happier tomorrow."

The elections to which he referred are those for Paliament, coming in April or May.

Even as he spoke, the Bank of France announced the withdrawal of another billion francs (about $67,960,000) in gold from its vaults during the week that the Government of former Premier Laval was falling.

**Finances Need Attention**

"The financial situation," declared M. Sarraut, "imperiously demands our attention to dissipate the menacing catastrophe and to defend the franc's stability."

The Premier promised the continuance of the "collective security" policy in the League of Nations and pledged himself to do everything "to facilitate and hasten within the League the settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and the cessation of the cruel hostilities."

He appealed for peace among the parties because "internal disorder would imperil even our frontiers."

**Good Will for Peace**

France's "good will" was offered by the Premier to "all other peaceful countries in the front rank where France sincerely hopes to find Germany."

Just prior to M. Sarraut's declaration, the Parliamentary steering committee brought out the Franco-Soviet military pact for ratification next Thursday.

The agreement provides for Russian assistance to France in the event of any German attack and reciprocal French aid to Russia if the Germans march against the Soviet.

Signed at Paris by Premier Pierre Laval and Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, May 5, 1935, the treaty now goes to the Senate for purely formal approval.

Chamber of Deputies lobbies forecast that the Cabinet, formed to replace that of Pierre Laval which fell amid criticism over foreign policy, would win a majority of at least 65.

"A Government of vigilance and Republican union" was the slogan

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

## *Heavy Snowfall Ties Up Traffic In Sunny South*

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30 (AP)—Snowfall of record-breaking proportions covered much of the South today, paralyzing traffic and adding to the toll of twoscore fatalities from previous winter storms in the cotton belt.

Snow drifted down from Texas to the Carolinas. Only Florida, south Georgia and the gulf coastal regions were spared.

Fatalities due to the weather were recorded in Arkansas and Alabama and near Denton, Texas, where the pilot of an American Airlines plane was injured fatally by a crash in a snowstorm.

Over North and South Carolina the snowfall ranged from 3 to 7 inches and was still falling early today. Minimum temperatures there were generally in the high twenties.

Tennessee was snow covered with much colder weather due.

Temperatures throughout the South were generally higher than for the past few days, but at Louisville it was 4 above last night. Little Rock's low was 19, Atlanta's 26.

Birmingham, Ala., reported 11 inches of snow.

Atlanta struggled to restore traffic facilities crippled by an eight-inch snow—heaviest in the city's history.

Snowplows were used for the first time.

## The Monitor Index

**Thursday, Jan. 30, 1936**


| | |
|---|---|
| Text of Governor Landon's Speech | 2 |
| The Home Forum | 5 |
| God's Will | |
| [With German Translation] | |
| Boston and New England News | 7 and 9 |
| Sports Page | 8 |
| Radio Timetable | 9 |
| Financial Pages | 10 and 11 |
| The Young Folks' Page | 12 |
| Daily Features | 15 |
| Editorials | 16 |


## Field for One-Way Glass Broadens

### Makes Three Dimensional Movies Possible and Detects Weak Steel

### Averts Light Glare

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Glass which removes the glare from automobile headlights, makes life-like three-dimensional movies available and gives work, was demonstrated for the first time here today before a group of natural scientists at the Waldorf-Astoria. The new glass, in addition to other manifold uses, also enables engineers to detect weaknesses in steel construction work.

Just as the telescope and microscope aided human eyes in extending their limits of far and near vision, so the glass, invented by Edwin H. Land, of Boston will extend ordinary vision, and by removing glare and unnecessary light rays which befog ordinary sight, give exceptionally clear-eye pictures of ordinary things.

According to theory, light travels in waves like ripples from a stone cast into a mill-pond.

**Smooths Out Ripples**

Instead of water, its medium is the atmosphere and every dust particle, every gaseous molecule is a "stone in the mill-pond" causing these light waves to travel helter skelter every which way. Polaroid, the new glass, combs out these waves or polarizes them, making them all travel in the same way as though they were vehicles on a one-way multi-lane highway.

To all outward appearances it is a clear, colorless glass, and light which has passed through polaroid looks like ordinary light.

Traffic experts, however, learned differently, and many predicted it would only be a comparatively short time before automobile headlights and windshields were equipped with this new glass.

**Cut Out all Glare**

A pair of blinding headlights was set up at each end of the demonstration room. Viewed through an ordinary glass windshield the glare was accentuated if anything. Then polaroid windshields were substituted and the brilliant lights seemed almost out, although objects between the two sets of lights were brilliantly illuminated.

It was explained that a sheet of polaroid had been placed behind each headlight lens so that the rays became "one-way" rays, vibrating in the same plane and making it possible for the new windshield to block the glare completely. Actual road tests have shown that not only can an approaching car be clearly seen at night but the license plate, radiator and even the exhaust fumes.

Pedestrians are seen as well as if

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

**Technician Displays Polarized Glass**

Two Overlapping Circles Make Up Polaroid Glass. Either One Alone Is Transparent, but in Combination They Throw a "Cloak of Invisibility" Over Objects on the Wrong Side. The Technician Can See Through That Glass Perfectly, but as Light Will Travel Through It in Only One Direction, He Becomes Invisible

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

**Thursday, Jan. 30**

### Capital—Congress Looks Around for Bonus Money

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Washington**—Federal news bulletins:

**President Roosevelt** handed Congress the discomforting task of finding money to redeem the bonus bonds. He asked for approximately $2,249,000,000—a figure based on the assumption that most veterans will cash their bonds soon. With Congress shying away from new taxes just before the elections, the amount needed will probably be borrowed in the usual way and added to the budget deficit—the reckoning to come later.

**Budget deficit**, what with bonus and farm program funds heaped upon it, is likely to come to approximately $5,000,000,000.

**Child labor** in the textile industry has increased since the NRA was invalidated, a House subcommittee was informed by Miss Katherine Lenroot of the Children's Bureau.

**Flood problems** were the subject of a presidential message to Congress, asking authority to co-operate with states in controlling floods at their source in the "little waters."

**Civil service** was called by President Roosevelt an issue of the greatest moment and broadest effect, in a letter to the League of Women Voters, nationally broadcast.

**Miners** will open negotiations for a new wage and hour contract with anthracite employers on Feb. 24; their existing contracts expire at the end of March.

### Far East—Disquiet on Manchu-Mongol Front

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Moscow**—Latest incidents in the disputed frontier area claimed by both Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia, as reported by the Soviet Press:

Japanese and Manchoukuoan soldiers removed frontier signs posted by Outer Mongolia in the disputed area.

A detachment of 109 Manchoukuan soldiers rebelled against their superiors, killed four of them, crossed the border into Soviet territory, asked for refuge and were interned.

Skirmishes were reported between frontier troops of Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo, apparently taking place at two separate times. Once, six Manchoukuan troops "crossed the border" and fired on Mongol soldiers, retiring after an hour and a half with no one injured.

On the other occasion, unnumbered raiders were blocked by Mongol troops with one casualty, said to be a Russian émigré.

### Wafdists Lose—Egypt to Have Neutral Cabinet

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Cairo**—The Wafd Nationalist Party was thwarted in its effort to gain control of the Cabinet which is to negotiate a new treaty with Britain. Instead, the moderate forces forced the formation of a neutral cabinet under Ali Maher Pasha, to succeed the Nissim Cabinet. Negotiations with Britain will go ahead at once.

**London** (AP)—The British Government, through Sir Miles Lampson, British High Commissioner to Egypt, warned the Egyptian Government of the seriousness of an episode in which a British military dispatch rider was molested by students yesterday, during street disturbances in Cairo. The British note emphasized the necessity of maintaining order.

**Cairo** (AP)— The Egyptian Government received a note from Italy protesting against adoption by Egypt of League sanctions. The Italian note reserved a right to demand indemnity for material damage suffered by Italian subjects under the sanctions.

### In Ethiopia—Italians Push Intrenchments

**Northern Front**—The fourth month of the war drew to a close with no decisive engagement fought, the rainy season only two months

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## Boston's News Today:

Curley Asks Grand Jury Probe Dolan "Conspiracy"
Board to Take Place of Rotch Planned
"No Curley; No Roosevelt" says "Bossy"
Libel Action Against Schuster by Curley
Unexpected Winter Arrives: One of Coldest Days
Bonus Seekers Jam Federal Building

These and other interesting Boston News and Features in the Second Section of this edition.

## British Abandon Stand Against Big Submarines

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 30—It is already evident that the basis of discussion for qualitative naval limitation, formally accepted by the four powers yesterday, goes too far for some of the powers but not far enough for others.

The United States, for instance, seeks to include a provision extending the life of battleships to 26 years instead of 20 as at present. The American delegation still holds firmly to a desire for quantative limitation as well as qualitative, but feels obliged to admit that the double goal is unattainable at present.

**Tonnage of Battleships**

The French and Italians consider a 35,000-ton maximum for capital ships much too high and want to bring the figure down to 27,000 with 12-inch guns.

In this they are supported by the British who, however, are stated to have admitted that such a drastic reduction is no longer possible. Nevertheless the United States delegation will certainly be urged to consider a lower figure than 35,000 tons.

**Size of Cruisers**

Regarding cruisers the British, French and Italians appear to agree that the 10,000-ton type is too big for their purposes. All three would prefer to see the limit fixed between 7500 and 8000 tons, with 6.1 inch guns.

But all three are prepared to accept the existing number of such cruisers. They suggest that the limit would only be increased if some power, not a signatory to any treaty that may emerge from the present discussions, starts building in this type.

**Destroyers and Submarines**

For destroyers it is proposed that the existing London Treaty limits be retained. This at present does not find complete favor with the French and Italians, particularly the former, who have specialized in powerful "flotilla leaders" which the other two delegations would classify as small cruisers. If the proposal to accept the existing treaty limits is accepted, it is presumed that no more flotilla leaders of the French type would be built.

The basis of discussion for sub-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

## *Bill Bars 'Gas' Sale To Drunken Persons*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30—The sale of gasoline to an intoxicated person is made a felony under the provisions of a bill introduced by Senator John J. McNaboe (D) of New York.

The bill adds a new section to the vehicle and traffic law to be known as Section 70-A and provides that no owner, proprietor, attendant or helper of any gasoline station shall sell gasoline to any person, who, in his judgment, is intoxicated.

The bill follows the announcement of a western gasoline company that it had instructed its employees to refrain from giving fuel to any intoxicated person.

## Congress Shies At Tax Boost To Meet Bonus

### Shuns All Responsibility on Raising Needed $2,250,000,000

### Roosevelt Ignored

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — President Roosevelt's hint that Congress will have to find the $2,250,000,000 to pay the bonus, after over-riding his veto, dropped into the hands of leaders on Capitol Hill today like a large, red-hot potato, and caused more immediate discomfort than anything that has happened heretofore this session.

Typical of the interviews that occurred was that in the spacious office of the Administration leader, Speaker Byrns. Mr. Byrns covered any nervousness with a broad welcoming smile as reporters descended upon him, tilted back in his swivel chair, elevated his feet, and with southern blandness shrugged his shoulders over the whole matter.

**New Taxes Far Distant**

New taxes might be needed "ultimately," said Speaker Byrns, but he indicated that would be far, far in the future; farther into the future, probably, than next November. As everyone knows on the hill, no right-minded Congressman wants to face his constituents next November with the handicap of a tax measure.

In any event, indicated Mr. Byrns, shifting one leg over the other, it was a matter that "they" would have to decide.

"You mean it is the responsibility of the President?" he was asked.

"Oh, dear, no, I didn't mean that," said Mr. Byrns promptly, losing his smile.

**Whose Responsibility?**

"If it isn't his responsibility, do you mean it's the responsibility of Congress?"

Mr. Byrns didn't mean anything as specific as that either. He referred again to "they," who seemed to be a tenuous human organism located halfway between the portico of the White House and the dome of the capitol.

"It's their responsibility," said the speaker. "I don't know what they will decide to do. Personally, I don't see any immediate urgent necessity for funds."

"That doesn't mean till after No-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## Cabinet Action Tightens Italy's Military Belt

ROME, Jan. 30 (AP)—Italy's Council of Ministers tightened its internal military and economic policies today in approving three new wartime measures as Premier Benito Mussolini disclosed new road construction plans by 50,000 new workers in East Africa.

The Cabinet voted approval to three new measures which recalled World War procedure. They were:

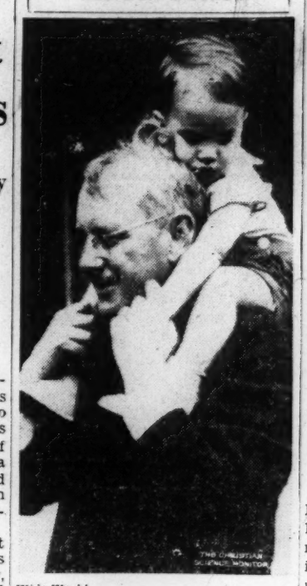
1. Requisition of all wool from the next shearing for firms providing military supplies.

2. Registration of the physical status and military training of all Italian citizens in booklets to be carried by individuals.

3. Creation of a new Alpine division and a new Alpine artillery regiment and re-zoning of the national Carabinieri into eight instead of five military zones.

The construction program along the Ethiopian fronts, Il Duce declared, will enable the Fascist troops to hold all conquered territory along the Ethiopian fronts and provide highways over which the blackshirted columns may advance at the close of the "big rains."

## Landon Backer



Wide World

**Alf M. Landon**

Governor of Kansas Gives His Son, John Cobb Landon, a Ride

## Roosevelt Lauds Women for Drive On Spoils System

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—"There can be no question of greater moment, or broader effect than the maintenance, strengthening and extension of the merit system," President Roosevelt declared in a letter to the League of Women Voters, read over the radio last night as a part of their nation-wide campaign for elimination of the spoils system.

Speakers on the program, which was picked up by hundreds of "listening-in" parties conducted by the league, were Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce; Mayor Fiorella La Guardia of New York City; and Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, of Michigan, who advocated reform in city, state and federal governments.

**Roosevelt's Letter**

In his letter, addressed to Mrs. George Gellhorn, chairman of the campaign, the President said:

"I do not need to tell you as a leader among the public spirited women of America, that it is most difficult, if not impossible, for a government to raise and maintain in any field a standard higher than the public will support. This is why it is essential that national organizations of the character and strength of the National League of Women Voters should secure and disseminate accurate information on vital questions which have implicit within them, not alone principles of efficiency and economy of interest to taxpayers, but above that, the principles of good government.

**The Merit System**

"It matters not what political party is in power by the elective will of the people, the government functions for all; and there can be no question of greater moment, or broader effect than maintenance, strengthening, and extension of the merit system, established in the competitive principles of the Civil Service Act, whose fifty-third birthday is being celebrated this month.

"The National League of Women Voters has chosen wisely in conducting a campaign for securing trained personnel in the government service through the open competition provided only by the merit system; and I am glad to assure your great organization of my support in this effort."

The President's words were greeted with general approbation, but in one quarter he was charged

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

## *Moving Sidewalks Advocated As Costing Less Than Subways*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Traveling sidewalks that would carry passengers about a mile in four minutes and take the place of underground railroad trains, were described at the winter convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers here today, when N. W. Storer, consulting railway engineer, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, declared that such moving sidewalks would improve transit in the congested areas of large cities.

Mr. Storer said they constituted a "biway system of moving platforms for mass transportation," adding that the traveling sidewalk was really two sections laid side by side. One of these never stops, while the other moves intermittently to take on and discharge passengers.

"Biways will cost less to build than subways, and will use less power for operation," he said.

**Invented in 1874**

Ebenezer Hawkins, of Islip, L. I., was credited with having invented the traveling sidewalk about 1874.

Mr. Storer said the two endless electric platforms would have a stationary platform beside them and would be equipped with handrails, seats and benches. They would travel below the ordinary sidewalk level at an average speed of 15 miles an hour.

**Island Universe Pictured**

Natural scientists and engineers attending the convention heard an astronomical Arabian Nights tale last night when Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, showed them a photograph of a "celestial Haroun-al-Raschid parading through the heavens in the raiment of a beggar." This nobody of the skies, he explained, is a spiral nebula, or island universe, which until recently was known only by a number. Only two great nebulae are known to be larger.

Clouds of matter, probably meteoric dust, obscured the great Nebula from astronomers until its size was fully measured at the Oak Ridge station of the Harvard Observatory, Dr. Shapley said. It is visible only with the aid of a powerful telescope.

**Edison Medal Awarded**

The occasion of Dr. Shapley's address was the annual presentation of the Edison Medal, which was conferred this year upon Dr. Lewis B. Stillwell, consulting electrical engineer, of New York and Princeton, N. J. Founded by associates and friends of the late Thomas A. Edison, it is awarded for achievement in the field of electrical arts, engineering and science.

The medal went to Dr. Stillwell for "distinguished engineering achievements and his pioneer work in the generation, distribution and utilization of electric energy." Previously the Edison Medal has gone to George Westinghouse, Alexander Graham Bell, Elihu Thomson, Nicola Tesla, Robert A. Millikan, Michael Pupin, and Willis R. Whitney.

## Landon Urges Common-Sense National Plan

### 'Kansas Coolidge' Calls New Deal Wasteful and Unreliable

### Mum on Candidacy

### Talmadge Group in Georgia Condemn and Desert Farley-Roosevelt Regime

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, at Topeka, last night, hewed himself a rugged, reasonable middle-of-the-road political platform, in the general view of most impartial observers here, and thereby put himself in favorable position for the Republican presidential nomination.

Governor Landon was deluged today with telegraphic comment on his conception of national problems. Typical of the comment was that of Dudley Field Malone, New York attorney and Democratic leader.

"Its analysis of the futile and abortive measures of the present Administration merits the serious thought of the nation," Mr. Malone said.

Meanwhile, the political bandwagons rumbled more audibly on all fronts.

Col. Frank Knox, of Chicago, another potential Republican nominee, drew the line in a Cleveland address last night between a veiled dictatorship and democratic liberty, which he sees menaced by a "socialistic New Deal party."

Former President Hoover at San Francisco continued his bombardment of New Deal spending.

**Smith Laughs at Robinson**

At New York, Alfred E. Smith ridiculed Senator Joseph T. Robinson's reply for the Democratic Party to the former New York Governor's scathing denunciation of the New Deal. President Roosevelt himself is the only one who should reply, Mr. Smith held.

The self-styled Jeffersonian Democrat convention at Macon, Ga., endorsed Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, its sponsor, as a presidential candidate, and bitterly attacked the New Deal in all its works.

Propaganda appealing to race feeling was widely distributed at Macon, and the sober judgment of observers here was that the gathering had touched a new low mark in contemporary political agitation.

**Few Outside Georgia**

Of those in attendance, reliable correspondents reported that but a few hundred were from outside Georgia, and the Georgians were mostly connected with the Governor's machine. The meeting goes into history, however, as the bitterest attack upon a Democratic President ever launched from below Mason and Dixon's Line.

At Topeka, it was a different story. Many changeful months must pass before the party selects its candidate at Cleveland, it is recognized, but of all the candidates and critics who have gone on the air in the last thunderous days, Governor Landon seemed to strike the most responsive chords. Avoiding the extreme charges of "communism and socialism," the Kansas Governor summed up his case by saying:

**Seeks Middle Course**

"If I know my fellow Kansans, and they are a good cross-section of America, they do not approve anything smacking of a return to a system of exploitation of the many by the few. Nor do they want to go floating aloft in a stratospheric balloon of unkept promises. They think the alphabet has been overworked. They want neither reaction on the one hand nor radicalism on the other."

To which he prefaced another salient paragraph:

"In my judgment, the policy of condemning everything the opposition does has never produced better government. Nor am I one of those who believe that the Republican Party has a corner on patriotism and intelligence.

"We should go into the campaign prepared to be as fair in conceding the good points of the opposition as we are courageous to point out what we consider its errors. But I do condemn half-baked legislation, maladministration, and the dangerous short cuts to permanent change attempted in the name of emergency."

**Declares Relief Wasted**

The Governor applied these rules in his own speech. He approved big expenditures for relief, but said that too much of the money had never reached the unemployed but was swallowed up in waste and political bureaucracy.

He insisted upon each generation's "inspiring responsibility for reform." Looking toward both social security program and the Townsend Plan, but without taking a concrete stand, he said:

"The obligation to protect old age lies straight before us," a part of the unemployment problem, which he said "will not be solved by rabid partisanship on the one hand or wishful thinking on the other." He approved a farm program of soil conservation, which also would bring immediate cash return to the farmer, and demanded a "compensating tariff equivalent" for the farmer.

**Caters to No Section**

Thus, the speech was an uncompromising voice from the midlands. No attempt was made to cater to the industrial interests of the East,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

# Pre-Convention Campaign Has Started In on Both Sides With Unusual Vigor

## Freedom Is Called Big Issue by Knox In New Deal Blast

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 30 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, prominently mentioned as a Republican candidate for President, asserted last night the American people would decide in the November election between "becoming vassals to a dictator in the guise of a Democratic President or remaining free citizens of a free republic."

The Chicago publisher, in a speech prepared for delivery before a McKinley Day dinner of the Cleveland Tippecanoe Club, drew sharp distinction between what he termed a "socialistic new deal party" and the Democratic Party.

He described the Supreme Court as "the one remaining American body in Washington."

**No Middle Ground**

"There is no middle ground," Knox said.

"There is no other choice. We shall continue as a free nation or we shall become a nation with government in complete control of people's daily lives, their savings, and their occupations.

"It cannot be otherwise. A coercive system cannot be grafted upon a voluntary system. We saw that in the NRA. We saw it again in the AAA. We have seen, too, how the Supreme Court—the one remaining American body in Washington—threw out these acts as unconstitutional."

**Un-American Government**

Colonel Knox said the nation is facing something that is not an American form of government.

"The American people have not faced so serious a situation since the days of the Civil War," he said.

"The new-deal Administration in Washington has stolen the cloak of the Democratic Party under which to hide its own socialistic skeleton.

"Real members of the Democratic Party—men such as Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis, each on different occasions the presidential nominee of the Democratic Party—know it.

**Lots of Promises**

"As head of the New Deal Party, Mr. Roosevelt will make a lot of promises to the American people in this year of 1936—just as, in 1932, he made a lot of promises to them as head of the Democratic Party."

He accused the President of having caused to be written into law, wholly or in part, the twelve principal planks of the Socialist platform while largely disregarding the pledges of his own party.

"But this year he will make his promises in the name of the Democratic Party," Colonel Knox declared.

"He recognizes it as a good vote-catching scheme. Do not be deceived. This is merely a perversion of name—not a conversion in spirit."

**Assails New Dealers**

He assailed New Dealers who, "having stolen the birthright of the Democratic Party, are out to take what remains—the heritage of the American people and their right to govern themselves."

New Dealers know, he said, that if they can discredit the Supreme Court they will bring down "the keystone in the arch of a Democratic form of government, and, by so doing, 'undermine what cannot be directly overthrown,' to use a popular Communist phrase."

### Landon Urges Rule By Common-Sense

(Continued from Page 1)

to the views of those who disapprove the New Deal more heartily. Governor Landon remains a Kansan, and thus encourages those who hope his candidacy will stand on its own feet, and if successful would give the nation a middle-of-the-road administration.

Political alignments produced by the last weeks' flurry of speech-making now reveal President Roosevelt standing in defensive posture at his old station "just to the left of center."

With him are the bulk of present congressional office-holders, who feel that their only hope of re-election depends upon unity on one ticket. Attacks upon a "rubber-stamp Congress" have but solidified the Washington elements together.

**There Stands Landon**

Then, standing just to the right of center, is Governor Landon, making his appeal as a "Kansas Coolidge." His speech faithfully reflected his friends' slogan, for he combined insistence upon reform and progress with equal emphasis upon economy and a balanced budget. In the view of old political hands, this is a sure-fire combination.

The political magic of the words "Kansas Coolidge" had been recognized long since, but until last night it was not known how well Governor Landon could put it over. He succeeded. The speech was not the polished, professional effort of a Smith or a Borah. It was not delivered in mellow radio tones. It was barked out in plain, sincere manner.

**Got Rugged Honesty**

And that seemed enough to the political observers who have been anxious to hail the Landon candidacy . . . they want rugged honesty, not showman tricks, and that is what they got.

Attacks, public and private, on the Landon speech fall into two groups. Roosevelt Democrats say:

"His speech was obvious. We're trying to do the things he says he wants. His farm program was identical with ours. Why doesn't he just support President Roosevelt for re-election and say no more?"

Some Republicans, on the other hand, declare:

"We need a more smashing attack than that. You can't win elections by being nice with your opponents. You've got to attack everything; concede nothing."

**Heard Common Sense**

But plain radio listeners seemed to find much to approve halfway between these viewpoints. They felt Governor Landon had put his finger incisively on the chief New Deal defects: Waste in application, political abuses of relief, overhasty legislation, all culminating in a vast unbalanced budget. In short, they thought they were hearing commonsense.

Other aspirants for the Republican nomination had struck no such responsive chord. Former President Hoover's speeches, while effective, met with the stock objection: "What did you do when you had the chance?" Moreover, Senator William E. Borah is obviously in the field to block the Hoover candidacy, and is doing so most effectively by carving out a platform for himself.

**Borah Good Interference**

But few students of politics could see what Senator Borah could find wrong with the Landon speech. To them, Senator Borah almost seemed to be running interference for Governor Landon—not deliberately, but in effect—and thus by clearing Mr. Hoover out of the way leaving the field to the Kansan.

It is an astounding political fact that last night's speech was the first national forum for the Kansas Governor after many months when he has been in the news as a presidential possibility. This was largely on purpose. Governor Landon's advisers—and chief among them are the astute publishers of the Kansas City Star—have kept him in the background, letting his friends do the talking.

**Stress Ideals, Not Self**

Thus he has avoided the impression of over-eagerness which such candidates as Colonel Knox have given, and yet has become better known to the country than Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg and Lester J. Dickinson, who are dark horses.

But from the traditional rostrum of the Kansas Day dinner the Sunflower State's Governor makes a forceful appeal to the nation, not mentioning his personal qalities or ambitions, which were rigidly excluded from the speech, but on the basis of common sense and politically sure-fire ideas.

## Kansans Cheer Governor Landon as Next President

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon decried "political wasters" of the New Deal as stumbling blocks to recovery last night, while cheering Kansas Republicans hailed him as their party's "logical" presidential nominee.

In his first public analysis of national issues the Kansas Governor found flaws in almost every undertaking of the Roosevelt Administration.

But he remained silent on the presidential campaign launched in his behalf yesterday.

The address climaxed a "Kansas Day" rally in which state Republicans adopted resolutions virtually projecting him into the G. O. P. presidential picture. It was broadcast nationally.

**Certain of State's 18 Votes**

An affable "thank you" was his only acknowledgment to the party workers who greeted him as "the next President."

"I greatly appreciate the expression of those who know me best," he said of a twofold maneuver by supporters to put him up for the presidential nomination.

The Republican State Central Committee endorsed him—making certain 18 Landon votes at the Cleveland convention—and the Kansas Day Club broke a 45-year-old tradition against political endorsements by pledging itself to Landon as a candidate.

**Kansas Takes Its Stand**

Governor Landon's speech follows:

Seventy-five years ago today Kansas was born out of a mighty struggle for human liberty. We gather tonight to honor the memory of those who won that fight. Rather than attempt to heap praise upon them, let us take a lesson from their accomplishments. After all, experience is still the greatest teacher. From thousands of prairie firesides is handed down this homely warning:

"Change does not necessarily mean progress. A social philosophy is not always bad because it is old, nor good because it is merely new."

In the progress of human rights the road has not been continuously upward. It has not followed a straight course in the best direction. Rather, there has been a general rise with ups and downs depending upon the composite wisdom of the people. There have been curves and detours along the way where some have wandered off after false gods.

**Must Subordinate Materiality**

As did the pioneers, we must always keep alive the inner fire of individual conscience. We must subordinate material rewards and enthrone the things of the spirit. We need emphasis on common honesty, character and devotion to principle.

It is fitting that a celebration of the admission of Kansas to the Union should evoke thoughts about constitutions. Our forefathers had a passion for self-government as a corollary to the individual right of self-determination. That is not a Kansas ideal alone, but an American ideal. Through this yearning for orderly national existence, security and individual liberty has come the written covenant we term the Constitution of the United States. It is the militant manifestation of great spiritual force.

**Safety in Constitution**

These ancient rights only remain safe today as the Constitution stays written in our hearts. The people have been bound to their Government by the sacred tie of voluntary devotion. But today there are powerful forces trying to convince our people that the Constitution is not their charter of human liberties. Should these forces prevail, the American Government then becomes a source of oppression such as now afflicts various other peoples throughout the world.

A government is free in proportion to the rights it guarantees to the minority. The Constitution was not framed to give us anything, but to protect inherent rights we already possessed. It was framed to protect minorities against a government momentarily controlled by impulsive majorities.

**Record of Constitution**

For a century and a half the Constitution has protected American citizens against such oppression. Against repeated onslaught it has preserved the right of trial by jury; it has been the safeguard of the American home and of churches in their most sacred right of religious freedom; it has protected the freedom of the press; it has safeguarded individuals in their right of free speech; and it has been the guarantee of the right to conduct lawful personal affairs without interference by meddling bureaucracy.

This, fellow-citizens, is the Constitution which was established to make the United States a sanctuary for every honest individual and every honest interest.

**Balance Wheel of Progress**

Let me make this emphatic, the Constitution of the United States is not an obstacle to progress. It is the balance wheel of progress. No flaunting of the Constitution whether by Executive evasion, loose legislation, or insiduous propaganda can destroy our safeguard so long as courage and common sense are cherished in the hearts of the American people.

As we assemble to celebrate the diamond jubilee of our State, we are conscious that we confront in the next national election the most fateful decisions of our generation. Deceiving words and luring phrases may cloud the issues, but they cannot hide them. A nation will survive to correct its political mistakes.

But if an unsound financial program is coupled with them, the nation faces destruction. We have seen appalling waste and extravagance. We are exhausting our capital on useless projects which advance us no further on our way.

A budget proposed for the next fiscal period by the nation's Chief Executive is the final grim proof of the financial vortex into which we are being drawn. Its prediction of a deficit of "only a billion" is delusive. Considering the admitted needs for relief and other realities, the period undoubtedly will end with a deficit greater than those of each preceding year of this Administration. Bookkeeping tricks may be used, but the huge deficit will remain.

Despite promises of a 25 per cent reduction in federal expenditure, federal expenditures continue steadily to rise. It is true economic conditions have improved, as they do after every depression. That has been reflected in great increases in federal income.

**Gap Steadily Widens**

They have not, however, been able to match the increases in spending, thus repudiating the assurances of the budget messages of three and two years ago. The gap between income and outgo steadily widens. The billions on billions already added to the national debt are in themselves dangerous. They are doubly dangerous as an invitation to even wilder dissipation of our resources.

It has been said that the demands for relief have imperiled our federal finances. That is only a half-truth. The money actually reaching the unemployed and impoverished has not rocked the Treasury. The rocking has been done by abysmal waste through changes of policy, maladministration and ruthless partisanship.

**Need to Simplify Relief**

Relief appropriations have been more than ample, but all too many on relief and work projects have been denied adequate aid because bureaucracy has eaten up too much of the funds intended for relief. We need desperately a cheaper, simpler and more responsible relief administration throughout the Union.

Taking at its face value the solemn promises of the Administration that politics would be kept out of all relief activities, I continued the relief organization of my distinguished Democratic predecessor. Here in Kansas we thought differences over methods could only injure the deserving. So we accepted what was offered and made an administrative success of federal plans equaled by few other states. The records will show that no state co-operated more fully with the federal relief administration than Kansas.

**"Pork Barrel" Relief**

With the passage of the $5,000,000,000 relief bill, however, came the melancholy discovery that a nonpolitical administration of relief was not intended. The WPA was organized so that relief might be handled in familiar "pork barrel" fashion.

It has permitted a party machine to spend the greatest peacetime fund in all human history. Our people are disappointed and amazed. They realize now that the promise to make human needs the sole guide for action has been broken. Victory is in the hands of the party spoilsmen.

Non-political relief administrators have been forced out. Citizens have poured the evidences of intolerable conditions upon Washington.

**Intolerant of Criticism**

The only result has been loss of poise and a resort to abuse by the Administration and its spokesmen who take the undemocratic attitude that all criticism is abuse and that all who do not agree have base motives and selfish purposes. They seem to forget that true democracy thrives on honest criticism.

With some of the avowed objectives of those in Washington no right-thinking person can quarrel. But there has been a constant shifting back and forth in decisions. Utterly wasteful policies have prevailed. There has been too great an attempt to pass off just criticism of the administration of relief by branding the critics hard-hearted persons who propose to let every one starve.

**Need for Common Sense**

Epithets, evasions and sophistries do not answer.

If there is any place more than another where common sense in government is needed, it is in the relief problem. Although many millions of our people still depend on relief and the outpouring of billions is greater than ever, I do not believe that the problems presented are unsurmountable in this land of potential plenty.

No good American wants any of his fellow citizens to be hungry, much less starve. But if there is to be no hunger, it is imperative that the administration of relief be purged of waste and partisanship.

The emphasis on relief has obscured the fact that employment, not aid, is our larger problem. The clinching proof of the New Deal's failure is that almost as many persons are out of work today as there were when it first set up shop in 1933.

**Boondoggling No Answer**

The key to real stability is not boondoggling, but permanent jobs with the laborer worthy of his hire. Theories will not produce them, nor can unemployment be made to vanish overnight. "Help Wanted" signs will blossom out of restored confidence in the nation's finances.

Work for those who want it comes from the assurance to business and industry that they may plan wisely for the future. Employment comes from the common conviction that the American system of representative government is secure. Confidence is far more important than the exploitation of a multiplicity of pretentious plans which do not work.

**When Government Fails**

History and experience alike teach us that "government is protection." When it ceases to protect it ceases to be government. As a nation we have begun to protect childhood but the obligation to protect old age lies straight before us. This obligation is the legacy from the machine age in which we live. It is an essential part of the unemployment problem of a great industrial civilization.

The hope that we will deal with our unemployment problem successfully lies in the fact that the hardships and suffering of the depression have made us conscious of certain defects in our society brought about by the rapid growth in our industrial structure.

**Each Age Has Problems**

We are aware that we must make our just contributions to the solution of the problems of the times. Each generation in turn has its own problems to solve for posterity. No age has escaped this inspiring responsibility. If such there were, then that was an age of stagnation.

Our problem of unemployment will not be solved by rabid partisanship on the one hand or wishful thinking on the other. We may differ as to methods and procedure, but there can be no difference as to the imperative necessity for a solution.

**Is National Problem**

Fundamentally we must always keep in mind the answer we seek is not based alone on the query, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The solution rests on considering it in a major sense from the viewpoint of a problem created by the rapid development of our industrial machine.

The problem is national in scope and should be solved on a national basis. This involves the most careful consideration of the limitations of the Federal and State Constitutions.

Solving this problem of unemployment and old-age pensions is both humane and economic and we shall solve it in spite of our past neglect and recent well-intended but utterly unworkable, hastily thrown together, makeshift legislation.

**Fuzzy Thinking**

We have witnessed bureaucratic agencies vying one with the other in efforts to excel in experimentation. Fuzzy thinking and unorderly procedure have characterized the manner in which all of the goals have been approached. There has been confusion, reversal of policies, haphazard administration, bickering and repeated delay.

There is much discussion whether reform of our social and economic system should go before recovery, or whether recovery should precede reform. My answer is that the greatest reform that we could have is recovery. We are going to be many years unscrambling the eggs cooked up by the kitchen cabinet of this Administration.

**Couldn't Tell Good Eggs**

One of the greatest failures of these cooks was that they were unable to tell bad eggs from the good. The result has been indigestion for all of us.

It is necessary for all of us who are concerned with agriculture's welfare—and every American ought to be—to work together in the development of a program that will be both sound and legal. And I have faith that we shall develop such measures and the courage to put them into effect.

The problem of agriculture certainly must be approached on a nonpartisan basis. No one can justify any attempt to make political capital out of the national anxiety for effective solution of the agricultural problem.

**Solutions Not Easy**

Solutions are not devised as easily as a magician produces an egg from his mouth. Low prices for farm products and increasing interest and taxes have forced too many farmers to exhaust their soil. Farmers have realized this, but under economic pressure for cash crops have been unable to do anything about it.

Low prices have been caused by the practical loss of the farm markets both domestic and foreign. Of the markets, the domestic market has always been far more important for our farmers.

But even in the case of the major cash crops, on which a surplus has been produced, our domestic farm prices have largely been fixed by the prices bid by our foreign purchasers. In other words, the surplus has set the price for the whole crop.

**Must Conserve Soil**

The proper application of soil conservation principles would help materially to prevent the production of such price-depressing surpluses. As I have repeatedly said, it should be possible to develop a national program of soil conservation on the more than 65 per cent of the nation's crop land which already has begun to lose its food-producing value.

Equally impressed with the public interest is the problem of flood control. Flood control fits right in with the soil program. According to government studies, a sound national conservation program in itself would reduce the damage from floods 25 per cent.

**National Sound Policy**

The situation today emphasizes the urgent need for a sound national land use policy. Our soil must not be exhausted by wasteful methods.

The farmer is entitled to expect for his crop a fair price comparable to the price of the commodities he buys. A policy that is not limited in its benefits to immediate cash returns, but seeks as well to rebuild the fertility of the soil and meets the problem of flood control also, is impressed with national interest and entitled to national support.

**Cost to Farmer Rises**

Such a policy would fit in with the demand of agriculture for equality with industry. I am advised from reliable sources that the costs of about 200 items the farmer has to buy are increased about one fourth by the operation of the tariff.

Because the farmer has been forced to sell on the world market, is he not entitled to some countervailing provisions, to some compensating tariff equivalent, in order that he may receive an equal benefit?

The purpose of the tariff is to protect workers and industry from the cheap competition of foreign labor. The farmer should be given this same protection.

Is it any wonder that the immediate concern of agriculture is tariff equality with the other groups comprising this nation? There are supplemental factors which would be helpful to the farmer such as the greater industrial use of farm products, the rebuilding of foreign markets, and last, but not least, lower taxes and interest charges. Even more basic would be an expanding home market growing out of restored confidence in our future.

**No Single Solution**

There is no single solution of the farm problem. The perplexity in one part of the country is not always the same as the problem in the other parts. A well-rounded farm policy must take note of agriculture as a whole. The extensive experience of these latter years should make it possible to develop workable measures which will be better than any heretofore tried.

Kansas from the first co-operated with much of the federal emergency program. We felt that improved conditions were of greater consequence than any partisan considerations. In my judgment, the policy of condemning everything the opposition party does, has never produced better government.

**G. O. P. Not Infallible**

Nor am I one of those who believe that the Republican Party has a corner on patriotism and intelligence.

We should go into the campaign prepared to be as fair in conceding the good points of the opposition as we are courageous to point out what we consider its errors. But I do condemn half-baked legislation, maladministration and the dangerous short cuts to permanent change attempted in the name of emergency.

The Administration has presented no permanent solution of our major problems.

**Creates New Problems**

On the contrary, it has created many new problems and its gross overcentralization of power reflects either ignorance or indifference in regard to our federal system of government. All this in my judgment is actually delaying the return of prosperity.

Unfortunately, now as always, there are people today calling themselves liberal who regard any suggestion of economy as reactionary. They seem to think willingness to throw other people's money around without any consideration of value received is a peculiar sign of a pure heart. They show too little consideration for the toil which millions of American men and women will have to undergo in order to pay off the debt so gaily incurred.

**One Quarter for Taxes**

Already the average family spends one fourth of its income for taxes, whether the family knows it or not. It will take much more than that to pay the bill which political wasters have contracted in the American people's name. Those in power responsible for this reckless extravagance are not liberals. They are more nearly benighted reactionaries.

When the record of the Administration is challenged their only answer is, "What would you do?" That begs the question. Their program is not only ineffective, it is destructive of the American system. In the face of that fact, no reasonable citizen should ask us what to do. The American people propose to solve their problems under the American system.

**For Middle of Road**

Nor is the cry of "tory" sufficient answer to those who question their delusions. If I know my fellow-Kansans, and they are a good cross-section of America, they do not approve anything smacking of a return to a system of exploitation of the many by the few. Nor do they want to go floating aloft in a stratospheric balloon of unkept promises.

They think the alphabet has been overworked. They believe it is time to use simple addition and subtraction. They want neither reaction on the one hand nor radicalism on the other. Let those who insist on the alphabet remember that America was built by energy, ambition and enthusiasm, by courage, character and common sense.

**Praise for Supreme Court**

The choice ahead of the American people is not whether to keep on with the mistakes of the so-called New Deal or return to the mistakes of the old order. The old order belongs to the past, but sound American principles persist. The hands of the clock of political destiny move forward, not backward. But they must turn at a steady, orderly pace. We have had too much palaver about old deals and new. Performance, to me, counts for more than phrases.

The action of the Supreme Court in cutting away some of the errors in recent national legislation has given a healthful impetus to our entire economic life.

**Marked Prompt Upturn**

The months following the voiding of the NRA registered America's most marked upturn since the depression. In contrast, the four months following the passage of that act were marked by a drop in industrial production and employment equaled only by our greatest panics of the past.

What our nation really needs today is better housekeeping. Our women could show the way. They have had more successful experience than any political spendthrift in getting full abundance out of living and in managing to put by something for a rainy day.

Kansas has tried to do this kind of housekeeping.

Through the co-operation of her officials from the smallest political subdivisions to the State House, Kansas has succeeded to a conspicuous degree.

Since 1929 Kansas property taxes have been reduced 32 per cent. The per capita cost of State and local government has been cut $19, or 26 per cent. Total revenues for State and local purposes in 1934 were 24 per cent less than in 1932. Yet while these tax reductions were being made counties and municipalities reduced their bonded debt by $17,000,000, or 12 per cent during the period from 1932 to 1934.

**Credit Goes to All**

The credit, as I have repeatedly said, does not belong to any one political party or state administration, but to thousands of local officials all over Kansas. Savings were not made by skimping of necessary services or dodging new responsibilities of relief.

Throughout 1933 and 1934, according to the report of the Federal Relief Administrator, 30.6 per cent of the relief burden in Kansas was financed from non-federal funds. On this basis Kansas ranked fifteenth among all the states. Contrast this record to that of 14 states which spent less than 10 per cent of non-federal funds for relief.

**Ogre of Bureaucracy**

The time has come for a direct attack on the attempt at Washington to substitute a tax-eating bureaucracy for a liberal democratic system. Business recovery offers more promise of employment than a thousand wildcat schemes. The return of fruitful productivity in the United States will be directly translated into higher living standards for us all.

There must be a revival of confidence in national credit, confidence in soundness of the dollar, confidence in the Government at Washington. These guarantee the perpetuity of our American system of democracy, and under that guarantee will come a flood tide of recovery.

**Must Fan Out Chaff**

The good wheat must be separated from the great stack of new-deal chaff. This requires wise and effective administration, free from partisan bias. The hysterical tone of government must be eliminated. Our high officials must think with their minds rather than with their emotions.

The times demand economy and efficiency so that the regular and extraordinary services of government can be fully performed without threatening a mighty people with national bankruptcy. We must build a new and better civil service that will fill government positions with trained, trustworthy and capable employes, and offer to our youth a career in public service based on merit and qualifications for the job.

**Spoilsmen Must Go**

The political spoils system and the spoilsmen responsible for it must go, in the interest of economy and efficiency.

There never was a time when government so needed factual information and expert-trained service. We must not allow our rising prejudice against mere experimentation to blind us to this fact. Here in Kansas we have found that a research department to collect facts—not to administer theories—is of the greatest importance and aid to members of the legislature and to the Chief Executive of the Comomnwealth as well.

We are still in the throes of personal government. Only a government of laws, not men, can rescue us from this plight. A mere change in officials in Washington will not suffice.

**Simple Platform**

The next national platform of the Republican Party should be a straightforward declaration that will set forth the careful thought and serious convictions not of one person but of many. Behind that platform must be an honest intention to redeem its pledges, not to throw it on the junk pile the day after election.

With a renewed confidence and a reaffirmation of faith, let us turn from an un-American doctrine of division and classes. As a united people, common in our hopes as in our purposes, we shall move forward to that greater destiny which is our just heritage.

## Hoover Discusses Issues Informally At Club Reception

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 29—Upward of 800 members of the Commonwealth Club of California gathered in the colonial room of the Hotel St. Francis here last night for "an evening with Mr. Herbert Hoover."

The former President addressed his fellow club members informally on issues of the day, largely replying to questions previously submitted by chairmen of club sections which are studying social and economic problems.

Mr. Hoover sat beside a microphone at the head table, chatting quietly over the public address system. The club members carried away a feeling that they had taken part in one of the smaller conferences where Mr. Hoover is supposed to be at his best. Nor could any one present doubt that the ease and increased flexibility of manner which Mr. Hoover displayed would stand him in great stead if they could be transplanted to the political arena.

The meeting was closed in the sense that only members of the club and their men guests were admitted, there was no radio hookup and the press was not invited. The speaker explained that he had accepted the club's invitation with the understanding he would not be quoted, since he was not giving a formal address, and felt that second-hand statements of such informal opinions as he proposed to give were never satisfactory either to the one quoted or the one informed.

Mr. Hoover then proceeded to speak for an hour and a half on the financial, agricultural, neutrality, economic, trade, social and governmental problems of the United States, referring frequently to measures and positions taken by his Administration, and making indirect comparisons with the present Administration. He appeared to have the almost complete sympathy of his audience.

### Forest Fire Hazards Reduced

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—Of the approximate 20,000,000 acres of forest land in North Carolina needing fire control, some 15,000,000 acres are now receiving it, W. C. McCormick, assistant in charge for the Department of Conservation and Development, announced here. Protected areas are included in 55 of the State's 100 counties, it was pointed out. Mr. McCormick described the fire control work as being "blocked up solidly from the South Carolina to the Virginia line."


BULLARD'S
Elm St., Cor. of Orange
Mid-Winter
Clearance Sale
Reductions throughout the entire store up to
50%
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The Reliable Store of New Haven
57th ANNIVERSARY SALE
On Now . . . All Depts.
Everyone knows we're famous for quality values!

Clearance of Neckties
From our Regular Stock
$1.50 to $3.50 values
at
99c
All hand-made
J. Johnson & Sons
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

MALLEY'S
84TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
FEBRUARY 1-15
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

G. FOX & COMPANY.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Unique Airplane Lamp

Ideal for study, den or sunroom. Heavy cast brass base—chromium plated. Complete with hand-decorated parchment shade, 16 in. base (height), 12-in. shade. Illustrated
VALUE $5.95
$4.98
G. Fox & Co.—Lamps—Ninth Floor

"A FUEL FOR EVERY NEED"
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS for GREATER HARTFORD
THE PARKVILLE COAL CO.
116 Ann Street Phone 22123
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

Est. GB 1871
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
—ON SUITS from our regular stock.
—ON OVERCOATS of characteristic Gemmill, Burnham quality
—ON FURNISHINGS that go properly with good clothes
The Store You Come Back To
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
110 ASYLUM NEAR TRUMBULL
HARTFORD, CONN.

Comes Just Once Every 6 Months
Flint-Bruce
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
A Store-Wide Event
10% to 50% Reductions
FLINT-BRUCE
103 Asylum St. 150 Trumbull St.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Horton's, Inc.
78 Pratt Street Hartford, Conn.
Headquarters for
Washable Doeskin Gloves
A NEW FAVORITE—
"PICADILLY"
A shortie with vent back
$1.95
• Eight New Spring Colors.
• Guaranteed Washable.

ROGRAIN HOSIERY SALE
THE FAMOUS INSIDE-OUT STOCKING ON SALE NEXT WEEK ONLY. (Begins Feb. 3)
Regularly $1.35. Now
$1.00
SIMMONS
48 Pratt Street, Hartford, Conn.

KNITWEAR FOR THE SOUTH
Make your sojourn one of complete pleasure by having a wardrobe of suitable Southland Styles.
INDIVIDUAL STACKPOLE pieces include
STRING KNITS in pastel shades, $13.75
CHENILLES in white with dark trim and unusual buttoning, $19.75
SILKS smartly plain and dressy—beautiful afternoon pieces, $39.75
Other Attractions at $16.75 and $29.75
All Sizes
Stackpole, Moore, Tryon Co.
115 Asylum Street
HARTFORD, CONN.

# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

away and the Italian forces apparently digging in for the rains. Premier Mussolini announced that he had sent a fresh contingent of 50,000 workers from Italy, the Associated Press reports, presumably to aid the intrenching process.

It now appears certain that the recent three-day engagement near Makale, which has remained obscure for days, was not of decisive character. Both sides claim several thousand of the enemy were killed, but the territorial position seems relatively unchanged. The Italian intrenchments are far short of the high-water mark of the winter's drive. Skirmishes continue.

### Southern Victory Believed Transient

**Southern Front**—Ethiopia is now willing to admit the brilliance of General Graziani's drive northward from Dolo. But this can only be a "flash in the pan," officials said. Ras Desta Demtu's scattered troops have drawn up in the foothills of the range protecting Addis Ababa from the Italians. It is assumed that the motorized column cannot safely penetrate to where he is, and that Ras Desta will sally forth as soon as the column retires. The Italians, it is said, have not conquered the territory, but merely stabbed through it; they have no facilities for military occupation and must entirely withdraw later on. The Italian column has reached its high point at Wadara, 50 miles further in from Neghelli, and has wheeled to the right.

## Offset—Finns Ask Pay for Seized Ships

**Helsingfors, Fin.**— Finnish shipowners want the United States to pay them $1,533,000 as compensation for 13 Finnish sailing vessels confiscated during the World War. They asked their Government to approach the United States with a request that the amount be turned over to them out of Finland's payments of its war debt, the Associated Press reports. Finland is the only country now meeting its war debt obligations to the United States, and its last installment amounted to $230,000.

## Reich—Hitler's Third Anniversary Celebrated

**Berlin**—If last year's Nuremberg Conference was the day of the German Army, today's third anniversary of Reichsführer Hitler's rise to power was the day of the brown-shirted Storm Troops. Before 25,000 of these geographically picked party troopers—who stress the Socialist part of National Socialism—the leader said: "You, my storm-troop comrades, are the guarantors of the future," the Associated Press reports. At Nuremberg he had used almost the same words to the army, which emphasizes the Nationalist part of National Socialism.

"We seek peace because we love it," Herr Hitler said. "But we insist on our honor, because we do not live without it."

Other Socialist measures marked the observance, with 13,000,000 food coupons representing a mark each, and 5,500,000 coal coupons worth 1½ marks, distributed to the needy by the Winter Relief organization. Propaganda Minister Göbbels said he was proud to say that Berlin was now a German city, with Jews and Marxists eliminated.

*Third Reich begins year IV: Page 1.*

## France—Sarraut Keeps Even Keel

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Paris**—Premier Sarraut's Cabinet stood before Parliament today as essentially a stop-gap Government, with policies designed to tide over the political crisis until the national elections, which come probably in April. For the Conservatives, the Cabinet will uphold the gold value of the franc, and economize enough to keep up confidence in the currency. In anticipation of this policy, the gold outflow has already halted. For the Radicals, the Cabinet will veer closer to Britain in its stand for League sanctions, and will avert any danger of irreparable damage to the League which the Radicals feared M. Laval might have inflicted before election time. Premier Sarraut will endeavor to keep tempers on an even keel, to insure an impartial election.

*Sarraut ready to co-operate with Britain: Page 1.*

## Italy—New War Measures Passed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Rome**—Several notches in the national belt were tightened by the Council of Ministers. They requisitioned all wool from the next shearing for army purposes, required all Italians to carry a registration booklet defining their military training and physical status, and reorganized somewhat the Alpine troops where insurrection against army authority was recently reported.

*Cabinet action tightens Italy's belt: Page 1.*

## Landon—Stands for Liberal G. O. P.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Topeka, Kan.**— Governor Landon ended his reticence with a candid statement of policy which could be summed up as liberalism, conservatively applied. He recognized the social need for big relief expenditures, but deplored bureaucracy in its administration. He insisted on the reformer's point of view in government and spoke of the obligation to protect old age, without favoring a specific plan. He refused to condemn worthy Democratic achievements. He backed the soil conservation basis for a farm program with immediate cash return to the farmer. The speech was without political fireworks or emotionalism, neither giving in to capitalism nor flaying it with personal attack, and it was received by observers as evidence of a force to be reckoned with in the coming nomination struggle.

*Landon urges common-sense national plan: Page 1.*

## Paris Sees U. S. Reawakening

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP)—Jean Tannery, Governor of the Bank of France, declared in his annual report today that the "re-awakening of economic activity" is "particularly marked on the American continent."

He stated that France's future depends on "confidence."

"The permanent stabilization of the principal monies" of the world, he explained, must be the ultimate object without which neither durable nor general prosperity" is possible.

**Return to Gold**

M. Tannery declared that the "repeated expressions" of the United States Government "show its determination to accomplish as soon as possible the solution of this question vital to the whole world; we do not doubt that Great Britain is ready, when circumstances permit, to seek the return of the gold standard."

M. Tannery did not mention politics but said he regretted that the economic upturn of France was "retarded by influences beyond technical control."

"The reawakening of economic activity," said the Tannery report, "has extended to a large part of the world. It is particularly marked on the American continent."

The Bank's Governor asserted that trade restrictions, monetary instability, and exchange regulations "only delay the return of prosperity."

A Bank of France statement issued today showed that 1,030,000,000 francs ($67,980,000) in gold were withdrawn during the week ending Jan. 24.

M. Tannery's report asserted that the Bank's loss of 16,000,000,000 francs ($1,056,000,000) in gold during 1935 failed to shake the faith in the franc.

He declared the May and November drives on the franc were halted when the public convinced the Government against "monetary facility." Nowhere in the report was the word "devaluation" used.

The report said that the heavy exports of French capital "especially in November, had been encouraged by the stock market rise in the United States."

**Speculation a Danger**

M. Tannery said he recognized that speculative operations against the franc still existed and that gold hoarding had increased, constituting "a grave danger."

He suggested that one method of restoring public confidence would be the issuance of new gold coins already authorized by Parliament but not yet minted.

The bank itself announced that it was holding its discount rate at 4 per cent as the gold withdrawals, which had occurred in the period of uncertainty before the formation of the present Government under Premier Sarraut, were regarded as halted.


SETTLE DOWN AT ALLERTON

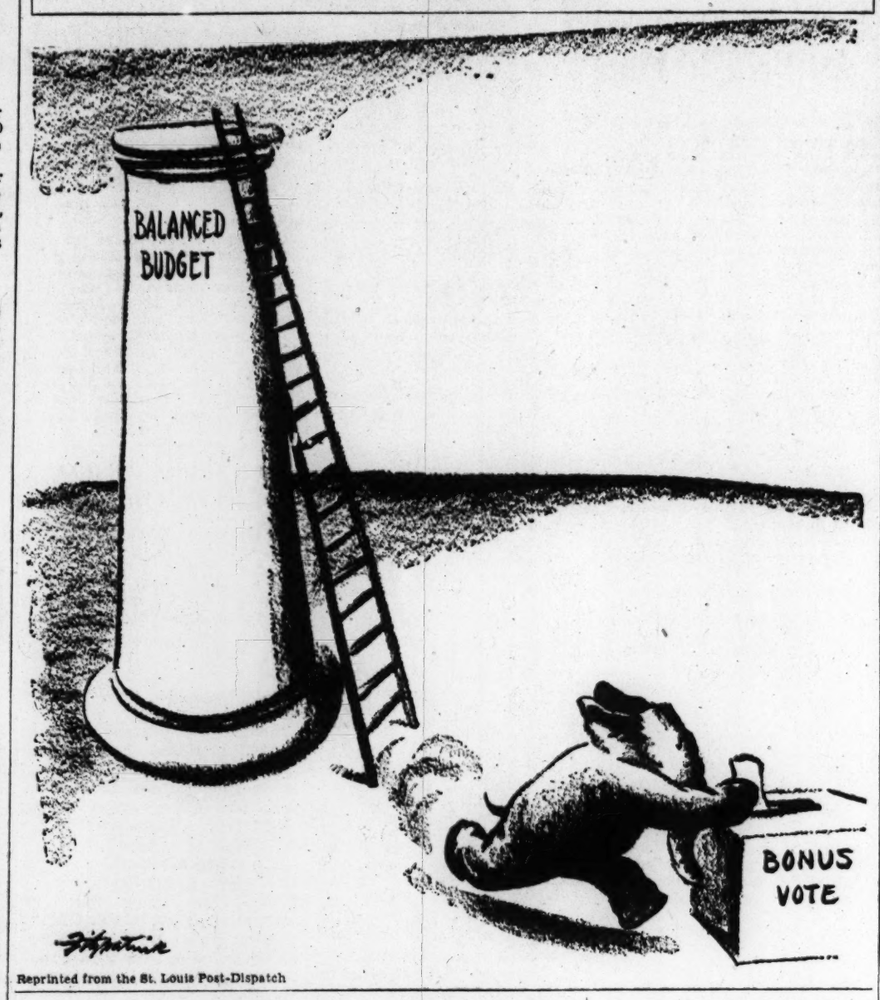
• Next time you visit New York, move into Allerton and relax. The atmosphere is congenial. The living quarters comfortable and pleasant. There are game, lounge and exercise rooms, libraries, sun rooms. Excellent restaurants. And you're close to everywhere. Single rooms from $2 daily, $10 weekly.

• • •

ALLERTON HOUSE, for Men and Women, 143 East 39th Street. MIDSTON HOUSE, for Men and Women, Madison Ave. at 38th Street. ALLERTON HOUSE, for Women, Lexington Ave. at 57th St.

ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES New York


## Down From the Pedestal




Reprinted from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

## President Leaves Bonus Payment to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

vember, does it?" asked a grinning reporter.

"Now what makes you so suspicious?" retorted the speaker also grinning merrily.

Another reporter asked:

"You wouldn't mean to imply that there was any politics in it would you—that you wanted to delay it until after the election?"

Speaker Byrns tilted back further. "Now if I should say politics had nothing to do with it, you wouldn't believe me, would you?"

**Politics Denied**

"Well, it would make a nice quotation," remarked a reporter.

"All right then, politics has nothing to do with it," said Mr. Byrns, genially. "As a matter of fact, I don't know a thing on earth about it, except that if they need money, Congress of course must appropriate it."

As the interview with newspapermen began, the Speaker remarked that he saw nothing unusual in President Roosevelt's message regarding the bonus appropriation.

"It's just a covering letter to Congress," he said, "transmitting the regular 1936 supplementary estimates."

**Sees Nothing Unusual**

"Well, wasn't it unusual for a statement on the subject to be given out at the White House?" objected a reporter.

Mr. Byrns didn't see anything very unusual in that either. It was all a tempest in a teapot. He stated that he was not going to give the President's letter to the House, but would merely submit it to the committee on appropriations.

**Speaker Shuns Discussion**

"Well, what do you personally think of the tax situation?"

"I don't know," said the speaker, "I don't know."

"Do you think the Treasury needs more taxes?"

"I haven't enough information about the subject to have any judgment."

"Well," persisted a questioner, "who will make the decision?"

"Seriously, I don't know, I don't know. You'll have to ask Doughton" (chairman of the Ways and Means Committee).

"How do you feel about it?"

**A Question of Taxes**

"I don't know—who wouldn't rather not have taxes than have them?" laughed the speaker.

"Mr. Morgenthau says he will be glad to come here and submit plans if he's invited," suggested a reporter helpfully.

"Oh, I don't think that he'll need to be," Mr. Byrns added, "they'll thrash this thing out someway, if they need this thing; I don't know that they need it."

"It's 12 o'clock," said a page.

The Speaker rose to wield the gavel as the House session got under way, apparently glad of the interruption.

**Administrative Cost**

The total sum asked includes $2,237,000,000 for the bonus itself and $12,178,375 for the task of checking on veterans' claims, printing applications and bonds, and distributing the money. Napoleon probably could have conquered half of Europe, it is pointed out, on the sum of money required simply to distribute the bonus to America's veterans.

The only new taxes at all likely at present are to cover the new farm program, partly to provide revenues to pay out for "soil conservation and land fertility," and to recapture the processing taxes impounded by the courts.

Thus the $2,237,000,000 bonus charge will be added to the 1937 deficit. It will apparently push the Roosevelt Administration in its last year deeper in the red than in any previous twelvemonth. President Roosevelt's budget estimates—made so recently as Jan. 6, but now altogether outmoded—showed a deficit of over $1,000,000,000; but about $500,000,000 of that was for debt retirement, leaving a net deficit of about $500,000,000. To that must now be added $2,237,000,000 for the bonus, whatever is appropriated for relief in the coming year, and whatever net charge the farm program brings.

**$5,000,000,000 Deficit**

At best, however, the 1937 deficit now shapes at about $5,000,000,000. Whatever net farm charge there is, will be added to that. If the relief expenditure is held below $2,000,000,000 the total may be a little smaller, but he possibility now looks unlikely.

Interest is still focused in some circles on the possibility of higher liquor taxes. In 1935, collections from liquor taxes increased to $458,571,721 as against $374,571,438. Since then the price of many liquors has decreased, leaving a potential margin for higher taxation. Some tax students argue, therefore, that by a 50 per cent increase in internal revenue taxes and an import tax of $3 a gallon instead of $2, would increase the yield above $600,000,000. The additional revenue would pay about half of the cost of the proposed farm program.

## London to Honor Vancouver Jubilee By 'Old Bill' Bus

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—An "Old Bill" bus, retired World War veteran, is to start on its travels once more—but this time not under its own "steam."

For one of the two much-prized survivors of the prewar fleet of L. G. O. C. buses, commandeered by the Government at the outbreak of the war, is to be lent to the City of Vancouver, B. C., for its Jubilee celebrations this year.

The original fleet of buses vanished in a night from the streets of London to reappear in France and Flanders as troop carriers.

The Furness Withy Line has offered free transportation for the bus from London to Vancouver and return, and it will figure in the various parades which are to be a feature of the City of Vancouver's celebrations. Its twin brother was in the 1935 London Lord Mayor's Show. When not on parade the buses repose in the London Passenger Transport Board's museum.

## Sanctions Shift Trade Of Netherlands India

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM—Sanctions against Italy will not cause any heavy trade loss to Netherlands India, an expert in the latter's commercial affairs has recently declared. Quite apart from the sanctions there already existed little encouragement to business relations with Italy. The clearing system was so unsatisfactory that sellers thought twice before concluding new contracts.

Copra will, however, have to find another market. Hitherto Italy has been a big buyer. Coffee producers are also expected to be badly hit. This product is not on the sanction index, but Brazil is not a member of the League of Nations, and it is held probable that Brazil, therefore, will be favored at the expense of those countries applying sanctions.

Italy was also a good buyer of rubber from Netherlands India. In 1934 Italy bought 21,000 tons of rubber and 30,000 tons in the first seven months of 1935. This quantity is only a small part of the total export, but in the present circumstances every little counts.

## President Lauds Drive To End Spoils System

(Continued from Page 1)

with not following his own advice. Representative Bertrand Snell, of New York, Republican leader of the House, called the President's letter "just another administration statement designed to fool the people." He added, "I cannot understand any such statement by the President in view of his record in Washington. There never has been as little attention paid to the civil service as by the present Administration."

Secretary Roper told the league that "the focal point of improvement in the civil service system must be built around educational and technical betterment of civil service employees. He favored the establishment and conduct of department schools on the employee's time.

**Nonpolitical Rule**

Mayor LaGuardia advocated changing the old slogan "to the victor belongs the spoils" to "to the victor belongs the responsibility for good government." Twenty-five months of "nonpolitical" government in New York City, he declared, has been administratively a success, even if it proves politically unsound.

Politicians are mistaken when they say it is poor politics to extend the merit system, Governor Fitzgerald said, as he described his appointment of a commission to work toward the improvement of government personnel in Michigan.

## British Schoolboys Enjoyed Full Days Of Visit in Reich

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EDINBURGH — Contact between British and German schoolboys formed under an arrangement for "exchange visits" between schools of the two countries, was one of the chief subjects of discussion at the conference of headmasters held in the Edinburgh Academy recently.

"The German authorities are keen that there should be understanding between the boys of Germany and the boys of Britain," said Mr. John Bell, high master, St. Paul's London.

From St. Paul's, he said, the party of scholars who went to a German School on an "exchange visit" consisited mainly of boys between 15 and 17. They had a strenuous time and came back full of enthusiasm. Their knowledge had been enormously extended, he declared.

The experiment was interesting, Mr. Bell added, as the exchanges which had taken place were between the most military of the Prussian schools and the least military of English schools.

**Electric Bond & Share Company**

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Company, public utility holding company with interests in operating properties in 32 states and 13 foreign countries, showed net profit of $9,299,855, equal to 16 cents a common share. In 1934, profit was $9,834,373, or 21 cents a common share.


BRING OUT THE Full FLAVOR OF STEAK WITH LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

$2.50 PER DAY SINGLE $4 DOUBLE
700 ROOMS each with Private Bath Circulating Ice Water
ONE OF NEW YORK'S POPULAR HOTELS
Around the corner from Times Square
New Coffee Shop
HOTEL PARAMOUNT
46th Street, West of Broadway NEW YORK


## Quotes From Congress

### Constitutionality and States' Rights—and Congress —Dictatorship—Reciprocity and Tariffs— —Townsend Plan—Socialism

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

**Representative O. H. Cross** (D) Texas:

I am afraid of this tender solicitude now being displayed for the rights of the states. For whenever a state enacts a law to protect its people from monopolistic depredation those who are now showing such tender solicitude for the rights of the states run breathless into the federal courts waving the national flag, and shouting that such state law violates the "due process of law" clause of the Federal Constitution. And with an unconstitutional construction of that clause by the court, the act is declared unconstitutional. (Laughter) On the other hand, if Congress attempts to protect the people of the states from monopolistic greed, this same group, employing the ablest of lawyers and who have the cunning to "make the worse appear the better reason," rush into the federal courts with tears streaming down their cheeks, waving a state flag, and shouting that such law infringes the sacred rights of the states. (Laughter) And straightway the court, being tender-hearted and sympathetic, with another unconstitutional construction, holds the act unconstitutional. (Applause.)

**Representative John B. Hollister** (R), Ohio:

If the Congress may enact any measure that it desires and there be no power in the federal courts to stay the hand of Congress in passing legislation which may encroach on our dearest rights and liberties, then, needless to say, there is nothing left of the Constitution.

**Representative Theodore Christianson** (R) Minnesota:

Under a system such as we have here, in which the Supreme Court has the power to declare both acts of Congress and orders of the Executive unconstitutional and therefore invalid, it should be impossible to accomplish that concentration of power in the Executive which has resulted in the establishment of dictatorships in Europe.

**Representative Charles A. Plumley** (R) Vermont:

Real reciprocity with Canada undoubtedly would cement the friendly relations with the Dominion, which all good Americans are anxious to maintain, and further promote good feeling between kindred peoples. . . . True it is that we share common traditions and aspirations, but to attain such ends as we seek an agreement such as we should both enter into must be mutually advantageous to both countries, truly national in scope as applied to our own country, and of benefit to all sections. Such an agreement the present one is not.

**Representative Byron B. Harlan** (D), Ohio:

We are definitely committed to a tariff policy. Investments have been made and our whole industrial system built on a tariff policy; we cannot escape it any more than could the man escape the bear that he had by the tail. We can, however, alleviate our difficulty and work no injury on anyone by adopting these gradual and harmless reciprocity treaties.

**Representative Frank Crowther** (R), New York:

I do not think anything would develop the war spirit quicker than to have the floodgates opened for foreign commodities which would but add to our industrial stagnation and continuing unemployment.

**Representative Phil Ferguson** (D), Okla.:

I want to talk in my time on a subject we all talk about the minute we get out of here, and that is the Townsend Old-Age Pension Bill.

I want to preface my remarks with this statement and this challenge: There is not a single member of this House of Representatives who would vote for the Townsend Bill, and I challenge any member to go on record as favoring the passage of the Townsend Bill.

**Representative Byron N. Scott** (D) Calif.:

Just as soon as you tack the word "socialism" onto any proposal, for a lot of people, that is the final argument, and it saves them a lot of thought. They do not need to look any further for an argument against that particular proposal. If they can just make the people think "this is socialism," then it is done.

**Representative Bertrand H. Snell** (R), New York:

I was not only somewhat astounded but chagrined to read in the morning paper the following headline:

Marine band "plays" vengeful new-deal tune; walks out behind navy on women patriots.

Is this, as a matter of fact, a forerunner of what Mr. Farley said would be the bitterest and the dirtiest campaign in American history? It certainly looks like something along that line, and I am wondering if the time has come here in America when free speech, free press, and free assemblage of law-abiding citizens are going to be oppressed.

**Representative Charles I. Faddis** (D), Pennsylvania:

Under our present system of national defense the President of the United States, who happens at this time to be Franklin D. Roosevelt, is the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and certainly no man or no woman would pretend to concede that it is at all proper to inject into a national defense conference such a controversial address as was made by the Honorable Bainbridge Colby, which consisted of excoriation and abuse of the commander-in-chief.

**Representative Usher L. Burdick** (D), North Dakota:

If Roosevelt deserves severe criticism, it is criticism for not doing enough to stop the mad desire of the money class for more interest, more foreclosures, more money, more dollars with a high premium attached, more homeless people.

**Representative Clarence F. Lee** (D), California:

The Townsend movement is a mass attack against the earnings and savings of the industrious and the thrifty. It proposes to take earnings from all and award them to the industrious and the slothful, the deserving and undeserving alike. It offers, not something but much, for nothing. It encourages idleness, discourages industry and frugality.


FREE TREAD SHOES
*by Wilbur Coon*

It will pay you to look up the Wilbur Coon dealer in your vicinity.



Skiing Snowshoeing Tobogganing in Mount Greylock Country ADAMS, MASS.
Sun., February 2
$2.50 round trip
Lv. Boston (S. Sta.) 8:00 a.m.
Lv. Trinity Place 8:04 a.m.
Lv. Allston 8:10 a.m.
Lv. Newtonville 8:16 a.m.
Ret. Lv. Adams 5:00 p.m.
Comfortable all steel coaches Dining Car Service all day
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.
New York Central System

What a tasty sea dish!

Delicious codfish treats are easier to prepare when you make them with Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish. For this fine quality cod is in a tender, fluffy, SHREDDED form which requires less time for cooking and preparation.

The unique process of shredding codfish originated with BEARDSLEY'S—so did the word SHREDDED, which is our exclusive right to use. Insist on getting Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish at your grocer's or delicatessen.

SHREDDED Codfish in Green Peppers

½ package Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish; dash of pepper; 2 cups mashed potato; ⅔ cup of milk; 6 green peppers; ½ cup of bread crumbs; 2 tablespoons chopped pimento; ½ tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce.

Place SHREDDED Codfish in fine sieve or cheese cloth. Pour over it a little cold water. Press or squeeze dry. Mix SHREDDED Codfish, milk, pimento and seasonings with potato.

Wash peppers, remove tops, seeds and membrane. Stuff with the codfish mixture. Cover with crumbs and dot with butter. Place in baking dish, adding enough hot water to half cover the peppers. Cover dish and bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees) for about one hour. (Serves 6.)

BEARDSLEY'S Trade SHREDDED CODFISH Mark
J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS Est. 1857
*Makers of Prepared Mustard, First Quality Peanut Butter and other Food Products*
Newark, New Jersey Eastport, Maine



IN NEW YORK

A MINUTE FROM EVERYWHERE

A modern hotel designed for the comfort and convenience of the traveler who demands the best, at economical prices.

1200 ROOMS $3.00

HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
7th Ave. at 31st St. Opposite Penn Station



Rogers Peet

Prices on the block!

CLEAN-UP of WINTER OVERCOATS

$35 and $45

Single and double breasted models, including Chesterfields.

Mostly imported fabrics.

All from our regular stock.

Our own hand-tailoring.

Here's the starting line-up:

OVERCOATS
162 were $55
426 were $50
841 were $45
$35 now.

OVERCOATS
227 were $85
841 were $75
807 were $65
$45 now.

MONTAGNACS*
Overcoats of genuine *hand-beaten* Montagnac cloth—the height of luxury in men's overcoatings—were $115 and $125—
$100 now.

SALE of SUITS
The finest imported worsteds.
Were $75 to $95
$65 now.

Suits that were $65 and $70
$55 now.

Broken lots of suits that were $45, $50 and $55—
$35 and $45

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. 285,503.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
NEW YORK
UPTOWN { Fifth Ave. at 41st St. / B'way at 35th St.
DOWNTOWN { B'way at Liberty St. / B'way at Warren St. / B'way at 13th St.
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield



*Business Trips*

Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the Monitor. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and the best routes of travel.

# Lothian Sees Labor Faced By Crisis Over Socialism

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—"An inescapable crisis" in the British labor movement is foreseen by the Marquess of Lothian consequent upon the impossibility of carrying out this party's socialistic schemes of universal nationalization by other than cataclysmic methods foreign to United Kingdom ideals. Lord Lothian developed this point in an address to Liberals which he gave in London recently.

"The fundamental socialist creed," Lord Lothian said, "falls into two parts. The first is that a system whereby one part of the community—broadly labeled the capitalist class—is able to supplement their earning power by drawing incomes, in many cases fabulous incomes, not from services rendered but from the ownership of property in the means of production, distribution, and exchange, is anti-social and ought to be remedied, so that incomes should be based on the value of the individual's work to the community rather than on the accident of property ownership. That is the first, the essential ingredient in the appeal of Socialism. The second has been that the way to this millennium is to be found in the universal nationalization of the instruments of production and exchange. I believe that the first of the two aspects of the 'Socialist Ideal' is one for which all true Liberals can work, because it makes for economic liberty and equality.

"But I believe that the second part—the belief that the ideal of economic freedom and equality can be attained by universal nationalization in a liberal and constitutional state—is an entire illusion. I believe that it became unattainable on the day when the Labor Party decided that they intended to approach the goal of Socialism along democratic and constitutional lines and by paying fair compensation for industries and property as and when they nationalized them.

"The only way in which you can attain to the Socialist ideal by nationalization is by nationalizing everything at once—as the Communists have done. The objections to this drastic method are that it can only be accomplished as the result of a bitter and bloody struggle, through the dictatorship of a party resting on a violent and constantly stimulated proletarian class consciousness, that any attempt at rapid universal nationalization would almost certainly be preceded by an even more vile Fascist dictatorship, and that a Communist society itself can only be worked by a system of military centralization, which, while it may end certain forms of inequality, must destroy both political liberty and individual initiative as we have known them.

"But if Socialism abandons the revolutionary method and substitutes the parliamentary and gradualist method the whole scheme of attaining their goal by rationalization breaks in their hands, as it has broken everywhere in the world whenever it has been attempted."

In these circumstances, Lord Lothian went on to indicate, the Liberal Party has a great part to play. It is that of devising a "practical and attractive method of arriving at the goal of economic liberty and equality." Upon how it played this part, Lord Lothian says, depended in large numbers its prospects at the next general election.

SIGN UP FOR COMFORT AND ECONOMY

■ Guarantee your enjoyment by registering at The Taft.

2000 ROOMS WITH BATH, FROM $2.50 LESS BY WEEK OR MONTH

HOTEL TAFT Alfred Lewis, Mgr.

7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK



Rediforme "Plaza"

Take heed. An original, decorative, relaxing shoe. Dressy basket weave effect in fine calfskin.

Blue, black and tan $11.50

New York 36 W. 36th St
Brooklyn 322 Livingston St and 838 Flatbush Avenue
Fordham 2474 Morris Ave. New Rochelle 545 North Avenue
East Orange 29 Washington Place



NEW YORK CITY

"Crowning Glory"

Whenever your "crowning glory" calls for a clean-cut trim or a permanent wave that will be a pride and joy phone VO. 5-3282 for an appointment.

We have been serving the New York women readers of The Christian Science Monitor for a number of years. May we be of service to you?

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc. BEAUTY STUDIO

607 Fifth Avenue VO. 5-3282



Lord & Taylor

famous quality

may be purchased at considerable savings

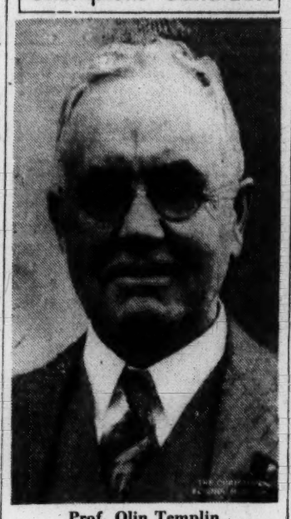
in the Half-Yearly Sale of Homefurnishings

Lord & Taylor

Sixth, Seventh, Eighth Floors

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street


## Champions Candidate



Prof. Olin Templin
Calls Kansas University Alumni Together

# Kansas Professor Extols Landon's Work as Governor

While Republicans from all parts of the country were gathered at Topeka, Kan., yesterday to help Kansas celebrate her seventy-fifth anniversary and to consider the presidential prospects of Gov. Alf M. Landon, New England alumni of the University of Kansas gathered in Boston to hear Prof. Olin Templin, for 51 years a member of the faculty of their Alma Mater, extol the State, assess the Governor, and prophesy new laurels for Kansas.

Attendants at the dinner saw deep significance in the closing phrases of Professor Templin's formal talk when he said: "The illustrious drama of Kansas was marked by great trials and great deeds. She still has not lost her talents for a leading role in historic drama. We may say of her as her poet laureate, Eugene Ware, once declared: 'Thou shalt be storied yet.'"

**State's Bills Paid**

Eager for an appraisal of Governor Landon, certain of the alumni asked Professor Templin for a direct opinion.

"I have known Governor Landon a long while," he responded. "He is a fine young man, earnest, reliable, steady. I do not feel competent to pass on his presidential timber, but this I know—he balanced the budget in Kansas; no doubt about that, it cost me $1500 to help him do it, a cut in my salary. But he did it without making an enemy. The people of Kansas are overwhelmingly back of him. If he is not elected President, he will go straight to the Senate; nothing will stop him. As for his unknown presidential caliber—in times past the people have called a man of unknown quality to the Presidency, and he made good—I see no reason why Landon should not."

**Help From Massachusetts**

Professor Templin drew a picture of the development of Kansas, indicated how Massachusetts played a role in Kansas history, and pointed out how New England alumni might share in Kansas' dramatic future by supplementing with free gifts the state funds already devoted to the support of the university.

It was recalled that the State University of Kansas was established at Lawrence by the Legislature in 1863, and that this was made possible by a gift of $10,000 for that purpose from Amos Lawrence, of Boston, father of Bishop Lawrence. Amos Lawrence was the originator of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, which sent New England settlers to Kansas and provided the first opposition to the pro-slavery party in that State. The clash between the settlers of the Emigrant Aid Society and the pro-slavery element in Missouri in the end did much to precipitate the Civil War.

**Help for University**

Professor Templin is a prime mover in an effort to secure for Kansas a suitable memorial to its early pioneers—men like Eli Thayer, John G. Whittier, Amos Lawrence and former Gov. Charles Robinson, who left the impress of New England on Kansas soil. His chief mission in the East, however, is to call to the attention of alumni the educational problems faced by the State of Kansas, where a comparatively small population supports several large centers of learning. He is asking a widely-scattered alumni to remember its "debt of honor" to an alma mater which has been uniquely generous to struggling students. Professor Templin's main appeal is to wealthy alumni to share with the State the cost of higher education—an appeal which is not falling on deaf ears.

Presiding at the dinner was Ezra W. Palmer of Brookline. Arrangements were handled by McKinley H. Warren of Newton and Prof. Edmund P. Learned of the Harvard Business School.

# Four Requests Made For U. S. Inquiry Into Pacific Ship Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Quiet prevailed in the Pacific coast maritime situation today while employers and union leaders awaited response to their pleas for federal investigation of labor troubles.

At least four requests for government examination of the difficulties have been made. The ship owners, the water-front unions, the International Seamen's Union, and the California State Chamber of Commerce have asked government authorities to investigate.

Ship owners charge the unions repeatedly have violated the agreement which ended the prolonged coastwide maritime strike in 1934. The unions want an investigation of an alleged lockout plan of the ship owners. The Chamber of Commerce wants to determine if the unions are acting in restraint of trade.

Justice department agents already have "talked" to Harry Bridges, left-wing union leader, but just what the purpose of the interview or what was said was not disclosed.

# Claims in Sinking Of Vestris Settled

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Claims growing out of the sinking of the steamship Vestris in 1928, when 110 persons perished, were settled yesterday for approximately $500,000, covering fatalities, injuries and losses of goods.

The payment agreed to by the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Inc., operator, and Lamport & Holt, Ltd., owner of the ship, contrasted with original claims for more than $2,500,000 filed against the companies and the $81,000 which they held was their total responsibility because of limited liability.

The order, signed by Judge Henry W. Goddard in Federal Court, exculpates the defendants from responsibility for the accident, and bars the filing of any further claims.

The Vestris left New York, bound for South American ports, on Nov. 10, 1928, and the following day encountered heavy weather. Distress calls were sent out on Nov. 12, but before aid arrived passengers and crew took to boats or jumped overboard, and the vessel sank.

**Pilot Warns In Time**

DENTON, Texas, Jan. 30 (AP)—Pilot Ted Kincannon was credited today with saving five passengers in an airplane accident which was fatal to himself. The air-mail veteran landed his American Airline plane into a clump of trees in a blinding snowstorm. The passengers said the pilot warned them to adjust their safety belts, and shut off gasoline cocks as the ship went down. One of the passengers was William Littlewood, Chicago, chief engineer for the airline. He said he believe a carburetor heater failure had caused the trouble.

# Maltese Industry Provides Feature At British Fair

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Humble homespun cloth from Malta, spun on spindles said to be identical with those in use at the time St. Paul was shipwrecked on the island, is to take its place beside the products of 1936 machinery at the British Industries Fair, to be held here and in Birmingham, from Feb. 17 to 28.

This is the first time that Malta has joined the industrialists of Britain and the Empire in displaying wares in the "Regent Street of Industry." The inclusion of the little Mediterranean island is one indication of the range of this year's fair. The exhibition, with nearly 2500 exhibitors, is comparable in extent to an industrial Regent Street (London shopping center) 24 miles long.

**From Marbles to Lace**

Malta's new marble industry is also to be represented, as well as the famous Maltese lace. Around these island products will range industrial goods from tinned butter, specially prepared for tropical climates, to self adjustable deck chairs, which the occupant can regulate while still sitting down, and ballroom lighting which automatically becomes softer as the music fades and brighter as the musicians swing more loudly into rhythm.

The Fair is considered extremely important by manufacturers in Britain. Buyers are coming from 64 countries. Three vast exhibition centers are to be used, two in London and one in Birmingham. All that is finest in Britain's 1936 industries will be on view.

In London, general manufacturers will be shown in Olympia and the furniture and textiles section will be at the White City. The exhibits will cover an area of 528,382 square feet, an increase of 2578 square feet over 1935, and exhibitors number 1421.

**Largest in History**

The display of furniture at the White City will be the largest in the history of the Fair.

In Birmingham will be displayed Britain's selection from the heavy industries, engineering and hardware. In 1920 the area let to Birmingham exhibitors was 85,000 square feet. This year it is 296,000 square feet, space enough to contain 25 football pitches or 240 lawn tennis courts.

New extensions at Castle Bromwich, where the Birmingham section of the Fair is held, have cost £16,000. The building has its own post office, and there are 400 telephones.

One of the attractions of Castle Bromwich will be Fair Way, specially built road outside the building which incorporates newest methods of road making and demonstrates the latest practice in making roads safe for all who use them.

**Ballroom Lighting**

In Birmingham also will be exhibited the ballroom lighting which obeys the music. This lighting is being fitted in the ballroom of the Queen Mary, the new 73,000 tons Cunarder. It is operated by a wave gear which can be controlled by hand, engine or microphone. The color and brightness of the lighting can be governed by the pitch and volume of the music.

One of the Empire exhibitors—who come from 14 countries—claims to sell sufficient tinned soup each year to float 87 "Queen Marys," or more than 1,000,000,000 tins.

The smallest firm exhibiting will have in front of its stand a notice stating that "Welsh, French, German, Swedish, Danish and Finnish are spoken on this stand." This firm makes artistic lampshades in copper, crome and aluminum.

Another firm will supply printed tape for tying up parcels in the colors "of any country." The tape is produced in 106 combinations of colors.

**Type for 80 Languages**

A British manufacturer of typewriters announces that his machines can now be supplied with type units in 80 languages.

For women of all countries there will be new glass-baked brushes, for which it is claimed that they reflect correct light values under any light, so that Milady need not discover she looks "quite wrong" directly she leaves the house.

To modernize the houses that may be built with bricks, model floodlighting sets have been prepared.

A welcome novelty is the "unburstable balloon." This balloon is made from latex rubber and is very nearly unburstable, except through being stuck with a pin or burned. In a test the manufacturer shut a door on one of the balloons and sat on it, without harm to the balloon.

# One Suit and a Third Is Average Wardrobe

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—The average wardrobe for American men is now 1 1-3 suit and less than one overcoat per man, according to Jacob I. Hubbart, president of the International Association of Clothing Designers as the fifty-second semiannual convention got under way here Jan. 27.

The 200 members of the association who are attending the convention are hearing various speakers forecast "what the well-dressed man will wear" in 1936. They agree that the distinction between clothes for young and old men has practically disappeared. "Elderly men are wearing bright colors and sports clothes," said Mr. Hubbart. "These are no longer considered bad taste for the man past 50. Since better times have come we are selling more varied colors."

**Gen Rojas Succeeds Perez**

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 30 (AP)—Gen. Samuel Rojas was appointed director of military education today to replace Gen. Rafael Charzaro Perez, who passed on last Sunday in an airplane crash. General Rojas, a former military attaché at the Mexican Embassy in Washington, is a military and civilian airplane pilot.

**N. Y. Central December Net**

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad reported its December net railway operating income after depreciation and retirements at $3,491,373 compared with $1,575,958 for December, 1934. For the 12 months ended Dec. 31 net railway operating income after depreciation and retirements was $36,748,247 compared with $29,160,928.

JANUARY SALE!
FAMOUS GOSSARD CORSETS
$3.95 to $9.95
Reg. $5.00 to $13.50
Olmstead Corset Shop
2d Floor, 381 5th Ave. 35th & 36th. ASh 4-6642
Mail Orders Filled
NEW YORK


# One-Way Glass Cuts Road Glare

(Continued from Page 1)

no car were approaching, and because there is no glare in the driver's eyes, there is a sense of daytime comfort. Experts predict a major reduction in the toll of 20,000 fatalities directly traced to headlight glare.

The world's first three-dimensional movies in full color were shown at the demonstration. Observers found the pictures seemed real not only because of their depth, but also because texture and luster were reproduced exactly.

The audience wore clear polaroid spectacles for viewing the scenes. Actors and actresses seemed actually present in person. The pictures were taken with a double camera having two lenses as far apart as the average human eyes.

When the films are shown, the two views are projected on the same screen, one on top of the other, through polaroid sheets set at right angles to each other.

**New Movies Expected Soon**

The audience, supplied with polaroid glasses, sees one image with the left eye, and the other with the right. These independent screen images reproduce the actual mechanics of vision accomplished by the naked eye.

Movies made and viewed by this system are expected to be available soon through equipment now being built by one of the large photographic companies.

Another adaptation of polaroid is its value as a strain tester operating on a fundamental well known to physicists. Hidden weaknesses in all types of structures ranging from objects like baby's bottles to steel bridges and giant dirigibles, can easily be seen. The polarized light sets up color patterns wherever strains or weaknesses occur.

**Detects Slightest Strain**

A model of the framework of a building made of transparent bakelite was placed full length in the "strain tester." The framework was purposely twisted as it would be by an earthquake or hurricane. The points of strain in the framework immediately appeared in brilliant colors. The test is sensitive enough to show the strain produced in a celluloid rod by the pressure of one finger.

No longer will apartment dwellers have to pull down the shades or watch their conduct if windows are equipped with the clear, colorless polarized glass demonstrated today. One sheet of the polaroid glass is as clear as window glass, the inventor pointed out. The view is perfect in both directions—except when the window is viewed through another pane of polaroid set to comb out the light in a different direction. Such a window appears absolutely black.

**Saw Without Being Seen**

In the demonstration installation set up by Mr. Land, observers grouped themselves behind two sheets of polaroid on each side of the room. Objects between the two sheets of polaroid were as clearly visible as through ordinary window glass. Observers, however, were invisible to each other.

Glare reflected from the water or from hard-surface highways can be cut off completed by the use of polaroid sun glasses as clear and uncolored as ordinary spectacles, was demonstrated with actual specimens of sun glasses which are shortly to be announced for public use.

**Even Fish Lose Privacy**

According to the inventor, reflections are usually made up of naturally polarized light, the plane of polarization being vertical to the surface from which the reflection arises. With sun glasses fitted with polaroid turned to receive rays only in the opposite direction, all of this reflected light is cut out so that such glasses actually discriminate between the polarized glare and unpolarized, useful illumination. Fishermen will thus be able to see their quarry swimming about in the water with a pair of these glasses. Reflections of the sky and of surrounding objects which now obscure the view will be eliminated. At the demonstration a tank was arranged in front of a window so that from above nothing was visible except a reflection of the sky in the water. Wearing polaroid sun glasses, however, observers could see the fish below the surface.

Oil paintings, shown for the first time today under the illumination of polarized light, assumed the depth and color value they had when they left the hand of the artist. Surface reflections, varnish cracks, which ordinarily make it difficult to see oil paintings clearly even in museums, where lighting has received careful attention, are absent when the illumination is through a lamp equipped with a polaroid lens.

# Dominion's Veto Asked on Ontario's Power Cancellations

MONTREAL, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Dominion Government has been asked to disallow Ontario legislation, recently proclaimed, which cancelled contracts between the Ontario Hydro Commission and Quebec Hydro-Electric companies, it was learned here tonight.

George H. Montgomery stated an application to that effect has been filed by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated on behalf of the Beauharnois Power Corporation, one of four companies affected by the cancelation.

The action was the first step by Beauharnois in fighting the cancellation, it was stated. Recently a bondholder of Ottawa Valley Power Corporation entered action at Toronto seeking to have the act cancelling the contracts declared "ultra vires."

Disallowance of provincial legislation may be executed by order-in-council without private or public hearings of the interests involved.

During the year the Department of Justice reviews the laws enacted by various legislatures, but actual disallowance of a provincial statute is rare.

## British Abandon Call To Limit Submarines

(Continued from Page 1)

marines—2000 tons and 5.1 inch guns shows that Britain has abandoned its attempt to limit undersea vessels to a coastal defense type of 250 tons.

One of the big difficulties confronting the delegates in getting an agreement on a basis of qualitative limitation is the fact that so many other naval powers, actual and potential, are outside the scope of the discussions, although it is believed that the Japanese—who were represented yesterday by observers—will not attempt to start competitive building. But there are still the Germans and Russians, both of whom are understood to be contemplating large-scale additions to their fleets.

The French still maintain objections to inviting the Germans to join the deliberations and it is held to be impossible to invite the Russians without the Germans just as it would be to invite the Germans without the Russians.

**Limit of 20 Knots**

Recognizing the possibility that other powers may want to build other types of vessels than those now being considered here, the basis of agreement suggests that if any ships are built between 10,000 and 20,000 tons their speed would be limited to 20 knots.

The size proposed for aircraft carriers, namely 22,000 tons and 6.1-inch guns, represents a considerable reduction on the Washington Treaty figure which was 27,000 tons.

# Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

*For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only*

**To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy**

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

| Steamship | Sailings | Due | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡Europa | Jan. 31 | Cherbourg, Feb. 6 | Jan. 31, 1:00 pm | Jan. 31, 8:00 pm |
| American Shipper | Feb. 1 | Liverpool, Feb. 10 | Jan. 31, 8:00 pm | Feb. 1, 1:00 pm |
| President Harding | Feb. 5 | Plymouth, Feb. 12 | Feb. 4, 8:00 pm | Feb. 5, 8:00 am |

**To Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailings | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mariposa | San Pedro, Feb. 6 | Feb. 1, 4:00 pm | Feb. 1, 7:30 pm |
| Makura | San Francisco, Feb. 12 | Feb. 7, 4:00 pm | Feb. 7, 7:30 pm |

**To China and Japan**

| Steamship | Sailings | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malolo | San Francisco, Feb. 9 | Feb. 4, 4:00 pm | Feb. 4, 7:30 pm |

‡Leaves midnight.

## British Traders Demand Pay From Roumanians

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Lancashire merchants engaged in trade with Roumania are exploring the best methods of obtaining payment of Roumanian debts, said to amount to £500,000.

A recent meeting here, claiming to represent 90 Lancashire firms, urged the necessity of bringing pressure to bear upon the Roumanian Government. The decision of an earlier meeting refusing to accept installment payments subject to a surcharge was also confirmed.


IN NEW YORK

ROOM with BATH

$2 single $3 double

Rooms with running water...$1.50 single, $2.50 double. Moderate price restaurants. One block from Penn Station, 5th Ave. and Empire State Building. Direction, American Hotels Corporation.

HOTEL MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AT 32ND STREET

G. Jean INC.
FRENCH HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving and Coiffure Styling
32 WEST 58TH STREET NEW YORK
PHONE PLAZA 3-1470


# Custody of Child Put on Ground Of Moral Training

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30—Recommendations by Robert Grossman, advisory master in chancery, that the minor daughter and son of Mrs. Mabel Eaton be placed in the custody of their father, Warren Eaton Sr. of Bloomfield, was filed in the court here today on the ground that if these children were permitted to remain under the influence of their mother they would be subject to communistic and atheistic influence.

Lawyers said it was the first case on record in this country in which custody of children in a divorce action had been decided on the basis of political or religious opinion. They saw it as involving civil liberty under the Constitution.

**Question of Training**

B. C. Duncan of Bloomfield, attorney for Mrs. Eaton, said today he had not had an opportunity to confer with his client on the recommendation by the advisory master in chancery, and that he was not in a position to say whether the case would be appealed. Decision on this question would be determined next week, he added.

Radical and atheistic literature alleged to have been found in Mrs. Eaton's possession was placed in evidence during the hearing of the case. Testimony was to the effect that Mr. Eaton was a member of the Methodist denomination and that Mrs. Eaton had declared she would not permit her children to be connected with the Methodist Church or its Sunday school. On the other hand, Mr. Eaton, it was testified, wished both his children, Mabel, 10 years old, and Warren Jr., 5, to be "religiously trained in his own faith and brought up as Americans."

**Recommendations Only**

This was reviewed in the recommendations by the advisory master, who, in rendering his opinion, said: "This he has a right to do."

Mr. Grossman held that the case did not set a precedent and that it was his view that it was an established rule that parents may lose their children if they teach them doctrines contrary to accepted moral principles.

While recommendations of an advisory master are usually accepted in the Chancery Court, it is not incumbent upon the court to do so, and they may be modified or rejected, as the court sees fit.

## Fare Authority Bill Offered in New York

*By a Staff Correspondent*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30—The Long Island Rapid Transit Authority to take and operate the Long Island Railroad is provided for in a bill offered by Senator Thomas F. Birchell (D) of Manhattan, Jan. 23.

The authority is given broad powers to rearrange the fare structure and to modernize the railroad, extend it where advisable and operate it for the benefit of the people of Long Island. The measure contemplates a three-year experiment on the question of fares.

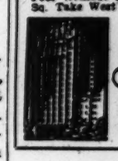

THE HISTORIC CHARM of BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.

$2.00 up, Daily
$9.00 up, Weekly

SUITES AVAILABLE

Roof Garden, Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side L. R. T. to Clark Street.



New 600-Room Hotel
The Pierrepont
Pierrepont at Hicks St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Main 4-5500



TO ORDER KOPPERS COKE

LOOK FOR GOLDEN DOTS

PHONE HEgeman 3-1030

"JUST TO BE SURE"

Myrtle Coal Company

6401 MYRTLE AVENUE

GLENDALE BROOKLYN, N. Y.



They Say Arthur H. Cohen Sells EVERY TYPE OF INSURANCE WITH A SMILE

May I Be of Service to You?

Phone Ashland 4-4980

100 EAST 42ND STREET NEW YORK



SALE

Knitwear and Dresses

Formerly to 14.95 Now 6.60

Formerly to 20.00 Now 9.60

at 5TH AVE. and 37TH ST. stores / 29 W. 34TH ST. only

Emily Shops

Fifth Avenue, New York
35 Temple Place, Boston
Harrisburg - Washington



NEW YORK CITY

"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"

KINDERMANN FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE

Moving Packing Shipping

Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored

Winter Storage for Automobiles

MAIN OFFICE

Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196, N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities

Established 41 Years



THE CORRECT HAIR TINT—

to light your eyes and flatter your complexion

Only experts know the exact tint necessary to intensify the beauty of your eyes and skin. Only masters of hair coloring make the tint look absolutely natural. R. Louis artists are famous for perfection in this work!

Prices are very low

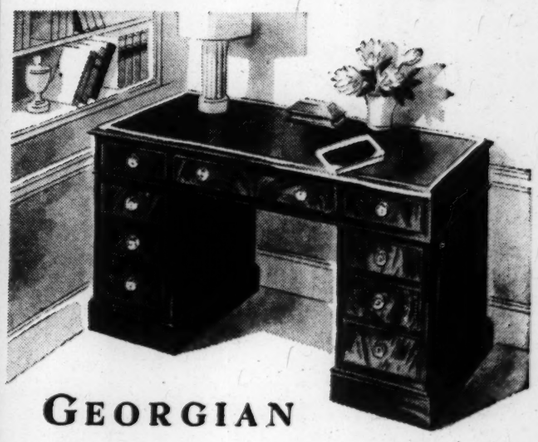
R. LOUIS

26 WEST 58TH STREET NEW YORK Plaza 3-3947



from Sloane's Store-wide

WINTER SALE



GEORGIAN MAHOGANY DESK

regularly 160. 137.50

Of select mahogany, with a leather top in your choice of colors. Made by our own Mastercraftsmen . . . which is your assurance of fine design and excellent workmanship.

W. & J. SLOANE

575 FIFTH AVENUE AT 47th STREET, NEW YORK

## Rue Monsieur-le-Prince

THE faint beguiling notes of a shepherd's pipe penetrated my hotel room. I left my desk with alacrity, for I knew from experience that, whenever the little street solicited my attention, it was not merely to exhibit the picturesque, the bizarre, but to reveal to me some bit of life teeming with the warm human quality that was the charm of this small thoroughfare.

In fact, it had completely spoiled me for the ordinary street scene. It was only on my second morning in the hotel, when I had been wakened by the eager cry of the *muguet* vendor and had looked down through the cold May mist on an island of lilies-of-the-valley, tended by a rotund peasant who might conceivably have bundled her colorful self out of the pages of a Provençal story book.

* * *

THEN THERE WAS the afternoon when I had been drawn from my desk by the wail of bagpipes and had looked out to see four lusty pipers, doing their gusty best to accentuate the rhythm of the folksong to which a dozen couples were dancing as they progressed up the street. And such vivacious young couples, each in the dress of what was undoubtedly a different province, and each province trying to outdo the others. From my windows all the girls looked demurely pretty and the men correspondingly handsome and, from the abandon with which they executed their face-your-partner, clasp-him-round, they all might well have been proceeding to their several weddings in one lavish procession.

There was something so joyously unconscious about their gambol up the street that it was hard to have eyes for anything else, and it was not until they had passed under my window that I saw they were merely heralds. For, following after them, clumped a team of sleepy oxen garlanded with paper roses, drawing along a great poster-barge which proclaimed to the world at large that this very evening a new cinema would open on the Boul' Mich'! As the cavalcade moved out of sight, I thought of advertising stunts in my own land and wondered what our urban crowds would think of this naïve display.

* * *

BUT WHAT OF today's offering? I had been struggling with the catch of the long French windows which, when thrown open, would show me the street spread before me like a stage. For, strangely enough, as it came marching up the hill, if the little *rue* had not made a sharp twisting turn, its natural progress would have been a bee line in at my window, across my bed and out of the door. There! The latch snapped open in the way I should have remembered and the scene lay spread out. The shrill pipe notes stopped suddenly.

Directly across the street, on the corner, stood three big goats shoulder to shoulder, with something regimented and disciplined in their attitudes that suggested *gendarmes*. Their canny old faces above the stiff beards seemed to grimace, as they stared hard at nothing in particular. A shopkeeper slammed a door and came out, rubbing his hands up and down on his blue smock. One of the goats cocked a belligerent eye at him. Then all three stiffened to attention. The music had begun again.

* * *

WHAT A PLAYFUL melody it was this time! A pastoral little cadenza like a clear waterfall of sound. And there was the musician coming out of a shop down the street, the pipe to his lips. Across his shoulders was an oblong pack. A young man, agile and full of life, he took the hill in long springy strides.

The goats turned their heads and watched his swift approach, with something both sardonic and patriarchal in their expressions, but they never budged from their stance. Here, for an instant, was a scene that might have been lifted bodily from some rocky hillside and set down in the heart of the metropolis. A shepherd piping to his flock.

Suddenly the mood of the music changed, first a series of glib grace-notes, and then a giddy challenging run. The goats accepted it, performed a brisk scampish caper there on the corner; and, with a sharp rattle of hooves, the three were off down the cobblestones to the right, keeping close to the curb.

Their master swung around the corner after them, his tune changing once more; and I, who had been amazed at the goats taking what appeared to be the right turning, realized that it was the lilt of this thin, oboe-like reed that gave them their directions. It now played a blithe duple rhythm that was obviously their marching song. And all the other melodies I had been treated to, plaintive, wistful, merry, robustious, had been lyric commands, and all obeyed in the spirit in which they were given.

* * *

WELL, THE STREET had lived up to its promise. But then it never disappointed me. While this particular episode had not been as spectacular as some of the others, still the moment had its charm. I had enjoyed this pastorale which had evoked a fragment of an ancient melody which I thought I had long ago forgotten; I caught myself humming the refrain:

> Nymphs and shepherds come away,
> Come away—

But where was this shepherd bound for with his scanty flock? I suddenly realized the music had broken off abruptly, too abruptly. Leaning out over the wrought iron railing that guarded my window, I was just barely able to glimpse him, stopped again, and talking to a shopkeeper down the street. Now he had dropped his pack to a stall outside the shop door and was opening it.

No, I will not believe it, I said firmly and aloud and drew back quickly into my room. I refuse to believe that it's commercial. But I had seen. And I kept reminding myself of it later, when the pure airy fluting began again. I would not be beguiled into a pastoral mood again, for I had seen the lettering on his back, handmade and childish lettering, true, but an advertisement for all that: FROMAGES. My little shepherd of the cheeses!

M. W. R.

## *Winter Storm*

Down the wide canyons of the sky
the feathered snow drives gray and desolate,
frosting the eye.
And pricking over at the heart—the late
lost summer. Remembering the hollow sound
of apples falling on the ripened ground,
we seek the cold white dome to claim
some message from the thickened air
that echoes emptily our name.
No answer comes—no answer there—

The fox, the crafty fellow, seeks his den,
the delicate deer retreats to forest deeps.
The snow blots out the ageless tracks of men;
we gaze out on a world that lies and sleeps.

Dreaming of summer we heap up the fires
and open books of ancient tales;
forgetting the wind that lustily conspires
against the house with icy wails.

JOHN RITCHEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Ja Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Frederick Vender, Milan

*"LINES": Exhibited at the London Salon of Photography*

MANY people, it is safe to assert, will have trodden this pier a hundred times without for a moment suspecting that there was a picture in it. Evidently Signor Frederick Vender, of Milan, who made this delightful print, which he has appropriately named "Lines," has eyes for the unusual, combined with a sound understanding of what constitutes a true photographic effect. The lines are simple in themselves, as simple as the title, but they form an intricate pattern with intriguing angles and fractional deviations from the perpendicular which entice the eye to search out new subtleties in line arrangement. The uncompromising quality of the lines is given further point by contrast with the oily fluidity of the water they span.

What might, otherwise, have been harsh angularity in the print has been skillfully avoided by the cool silvery tones and the feeling of atmosphere. One gets a sense of the briny smell of the sea and of the cool freshness of the air when the sun shines out after rain, when shadows lie light as gauze and appear and disappear like a will-o'-the-wisp.

## The Wedding Journey of the Audubons

IN THE twelve days of their wedding journey to Louisville, by flatboat down the Ohio River, John and Lucy Audubon saw more water fowl than I suppose I shall ever see. It was spring, and the ducks and the wild geese were fleeing from that soft, flowery southern warmth, passing overhead in a crying, wheeling crowd for the north, where, on the fir-ringed lakes, in the marshes and the bogs, they went to mate in the brief, sweet weeks of the arctic summer that is all one day. The Ohio, then, was a world of wings, of water and islands and shores with the forest marching down to the brown strand where giant driftwood lay. Only here and there a farm, smoothing the contours of the land, swept down with generous furrows to the water. With each hundred of miles the farms grew fewer, and only a squatter's cabin here and there betrayed itself by a blue spiral of smoke rising above the forest crown.

The craft in which they floated through this innocent Eden was called an ark, and Audubon writes of these vessels that they accommodated the immigrants, their wives, children, cows, sheep, pigs, dogs, cats, chickens, ducks and geese; on the deck were piled beds and bedding, farm implements, spinning wheels and stoves. But he must have been lucky in the ark in which he carried off Lucy, for of that journey he records no discomforts.

When the voyagers were in need of meat, they made fast to the bank, and in a few minutes the men would have teal and turkey and grouse enough for a feast. The women had built the fire and found a spring, and soon the spit was turning, and the odor of wood smoke and browning fowl mingled with smell of fern and lichen and moss. Then as twilight closed, and Venus stole forth in the west, the travelers would fall silent, gazing across the majesty of the winding river that caught the last of the afterglow. A boatsman's horn wound faintly from among the islands, and near at hand the nighthawks swooped along the shore, pursuing insects in the last of the light. When darkness came, the whip-poor-will calling in the depths of the forest brought eeriness to the moment, and couples, hand in hand, went back to the ark, where in the prow John took his fiddle under his chin and drew a sweet bow across the responsive strings.

Before daylight, as they drifted asleep down the pale river, began the singing in the wilderness. Voices calling to their mates moving silently in the gloom between the very young leaves of April. First little twitterings and whistlings, a tentative trying of sound in the deep silence. Then the mourning dove, who does not mourn but is content. Then the young cheer of the robins; then the rattle of flickers and kingfishers, and just before the sun rose from the arms of the trees, the three twirled notes of the wood thrush, so tempered in its gladness. The glittering began; the light pierced in smoky shafts through the forest damp; it danced upon the river ripples, was a blade edge on every leaf, was a diamond sparkle in the dew upon the spider webs. And the great chorus broke forth. The cardinal shouting, "Pretty, pretty, pretty!" The concert from many brown thrashers, all the singing sparrows and their many little tunes, drumming from the woodpeckers, fluting of the orioles, a run of happy tanager notes, song and song and song.

So passed the honeymoon journey, the oddest, surely, in the unwritten history of lovers—a wild ride over the mountains by coach, almost a thousand miles by winding river.—From "Singing in the Wilderness," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

## *January Dusk*

AUSTERE and clad in sombre robes of grey
With hands upfolded and with silent wings,
In unimpassioned mystery the day
Passes; a lonely thrush its requiem sings.

The dust of night is tangled in the boughs
Of leafless lime and lilac, and the pine
Grows blacker, and the star upon the brows
Of sleep is set in heaven for a sign.

Earth's little weary peoples fall on peace
And dream of breaking buds and blossoming,
Of primrose airs, of days of large increase,
And all the colored retinue of spring.

—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Poems: 1908-1919." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Spring on the Dovre-Feld, Norway

AT FOUR o'clock one morning in late spring, we alighted from our northbound train at a Norwegian wayside station high on the Dovre-feld. The country around us was still deep in snow and a glistening white sheet covered everything. The fringes of the forest lay dark on the hillsides, the valley below was lost in shadow.

So far north were we that it had been broad daylight for the last two hours. On our way down to the hotel we found several nests of birds, in the birch trees, but empty, as if the cold weather had discouraged the birds from laying.

At regular intervals along this main road to the north, post-houses had been built for the use of travelers: certain allowances, in the way of rates and taxes, are made by the Government to help to maintain the houses during the months when few visitors pass by. All are wooden houses, lit for the most part with electric light, and with wonderful heating arrangements. One of the smaller houses we visited was a large, massively built log hut. Built round a square in front of the house were long, low huts, roomy and windproof, comprising barns, storehouses and stables.

The storehouse was a place to remember with its huge bins of flour, shelves laden with every sort of provender, from homemade preserves to tins of delicacies. Overhead, from hooks in the rafters, hung smoked bacon and hams. The pickling tub was a marvel, formed from a large tree hollowed out in the center like a boat, and so heavy that it needed two strong lassies to carry it even when empty.

The largest building was the cow stable, where the cattle were kept during the winter. When the spring grass began to grow again, all the cows were turned out to graze on what they could find to eat. So excited were they that they danced about and horned each other playfully, and showed little resemblance to the stately well-fed cows of the lowland pastures.

Soon after our arrival the snow began to melt in earnest; bare patches appeared on the hillsides which, in a day or two, were covered with alpine flowers. The purple Pulsatilla anemone was the first to appear; no doubt the long hairs with which they were thickly covered protected them somewhat from the frost. Patches of a rosy-pink rhododendron, a few inches high, glowed against the snowy background, and tiny primulas, the color of violets, soon put in an appearance.

One morning we were fortunate in meeting a large herd of cows and goats on trek to their *saeter* in a valley amongst the high hills beyond us. The men-folk walked with the cattle, encouraging the weary beasts along the way. A couple of two-wheeled carts followed, containing the women, all the cooking utensils and stores, and last some small white kids, whose heads peeped out from the back of one of the carts.

These Norwegian mountain folk are always gay and happy; they go singing about their work as if rejoicing in the sunshine. Till nearly midnight the household staff is sometimes busy planting cabbage in the newly ploughed fields, chattering and laughing to each other, and making a light job of it.

"In the summer-time," they said, "we work all day, but in the winter we play. Then the country is deep in frozen snow, and we can travel on skis to visit our friends."

M. B.

## Gottes Wille

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VOR vielen Jahren erhielt ein Knabe, der eine Dorfsonntagsschule besuchte, als Belohnung eine Karte mit dem Bild eines Sonnenuntergangs und einem Gedicht von fünf oder sechs Versen darunter, die alle im Tone trauriger Ergebung in den Willen Gottes endigten.

Der Knabe lernte das Gedicht mit seiner Mutter Hilfe auswendig und machte sich damals vom Willen Gottes eine falsche Vorstellung, die ihn in späteren Jahren tief beeinflußte. Später veranlaßte ihn das Aufdämmern des Verständnisses Gottes als Liebe, den früheren Gedanken, daß Gott, unser Vater, zu fürchten sei, wohlüberlegt aufzugeben. Jener Gedanke war weder folgerichtig noch befriedigend gewesen. Sein Gebet hatte der Junge meist mit beträchtlichem innerem Vorbehalt verrichtet, ja sogar oft in der ernsten Hoffnung, daß etwas Besseres als Gottes Wille —wie er ihn damals auffaßte—geschehen möge!

Eine solche Erfahrung ist durchaus nicht auf Kinder beschränkt. Sie ist die Folge einer ganz falschen Vorstellung von Gott und kann berichtigt werden durch die einfache, kindliche Bereitwilligkeit, Ihn als das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe zu erkennen, die durch die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft praktisch bewiesen werden kann. Tausende bezeugen heute, daß sie das Verständnis Gottes erlangt haben, wodurch sie von Furcht befreit wurden und nun alles dankbar willkommen heißen, was unser Vater sendet. Aber sie unterscheiden mit geistigem Verständnis zwischen dem Guten, das Er sendet, und den Folgen falschen Denkens und Handelns.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 597) erklärt Mary Baker Eddy „Willen" u. a. als „die Macht und Weisheit Gottes". Es wird allgemein anerkannt, daß Gott, der Geist, das allerhabene, unveränderliche Gute ist und ewig bleiben muß. Von diesem Gesichtspunkte aus ist Er leicht als das allmächtige und allwissende Prinzip, d.h. als alle Macht und alles Wissen zu erkennen. Da der wirkliche Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, ist er der ewige Ausdruck dieses göttlichen Prinzips. Er kann nie weniger als die Idee, das Kind, seines himmlischen Vaters sein. Der Wille Gottes ist also das, was der Ausdruck Gottes, des Guten, ist. Wenn erkannt wird, daß Gott nicht an der Wesensart der Sterblichen teilnimmt, sondern daß der Mensch zum Ebenbild Gottes geschaffen ist und immerdar Sein Wesen ausdrückt, wird es verstanden, warum so viele freudig mit dem Psalmisten singen (Ps. 40, 9): „Deinen Willen, mein Gott, tue ich gerne".

Dieses Verständnis der wahren Beziehung zwischen Gott und dem Menschen bedingt, daß wir dieses Gleichnis immer mehr bewußt ausdrücken, daß wir uns über falsche materielle Annahmen erheben und mehr von den göttlichen Eigenschaften Wahrhaftigkeit, Freundlichkeit, Liebe, Ehrlichkeit und Reinheit ausdrücken. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir dies tun, wird uns die Erklärung des Paulus (1. Thes. 4, 3): „Denn das ist der Wille Gottes, eure Heiligung" klarer werden.

Es gibt keinen Ort, keinen Umstand und keine Lage, worin der Wille Gottes Leid, Krankheit, Sünde, Arbeitslosigkeit, Schmerz oder Tod bringt. Wenn jedoch die Menschen auf der Annahme von einem von Gott getrennten Selbst bestehen und dem Materiellen folgen, erfahren sie zu ihrem Leidwesen, daß man vom göttlichen Prinzip so wenig wie von den Rechenregeln abweichen kann, ohne Verdruß zu erleben; sondern die Menschen erleiden Strafe, bis sie, wie beim Berichtigen einer Summe, die unveränderlichen Regeln befolgen. Das Prinzip, Gott, kann den Menschen kein Leiden senden. Der Vater im Gleichnis verhängte keine Not und Armut über den verlorenen Sohn. Der Jüngling geriet in Not und Armut, weil er die Liebe und die Freigebigkeit in seinem Vaterhause verließ. So verhält es sich mit uns allen. Gott ist immerdar die Quelle der Gesundheit, des Lebens und des Friedens des Menschen. Gottes Vollkommenheit schließt für immer aus, daß Er je etwas gibt, was Ihm unähnlich ist. Somit muß Sein Wille immer völlig gut sein und ist es auch.

Im 21. Kapitel der Offenbarung berichtet Johannes, daß er einen neuen Himmel und eine neue Erde sah. Darin ist eine Stadt, wohin kein Leid kommt. Der Offenbarer beschreibt, daß es Tod, Leid, Schmerzen und Tränen darin nicht geben kann. Hinsichtlich dieses vorbildlichen Zustandes weist Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 573) darauf hin, daß „der Offenbarer noch auf unserer Daseinsebene war", und erklärt, daß „wir uns hier und jetzt des Aufhörens von Tod, Sorge und Schmerz bewußt werden können". Der Himmel ist also kein Ort, sondern ein Bewußtseinszustand, worin der Wille Gottes—geistige Weisheit und Macht—allerhaben regieren und der Mensch Gottes vollkommener Ausdruck ist.

Als Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, betete, daß Gottes Wille auf Erden wie im Himmel geschehe, konnte er nicht den geringsten geheimen Vorbehalt gemacht haben. Er wußte, daß der Himmel jener Bewußtseinszustand ist, worin das göttliche Prinzip herrscht. Seine Gebete konnten nur der Ausdruck des Verlangens gewesen sein, daß Gottes Macht und Weisheit in der menschlichen Erfahrung als allerhaben bewiesen werden. Um dieses Bewußtsein zu erlangen, muß im menschlichen Denken eine scharfe Scheidelinie zwischen dem geistig Vollkommenen und dem materiell Unvollkommenen gezogen werden. Das ist nötig, um „den guten, wohlgefälligen und vollkommenen Gotteswillen" (Röm. 12, 2) zu beweisen oder darzutun.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *The Mill in the Sky*

WHO is grinding the stars with a gray-granite sky
For a mortar? How white is the meal as it sifts
Through the mesh of the Miller's great sack, to pile high
On hillside and roadway in glittering drifts!

KENNETH PORTER

## God's Will

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MANY years ago, a boy attending a village Sunday school was presented with a reward card upon which was depicted a sunset, having underneath a poem of five or six stanzas all ending on a note of sorrowful resignation to the will of God.

Standing at his mother's side the child memorized the poem, and at that time formed an erroneous concept of God's will which deeply influenced him in after years. Later, the dawning of the understanding of God as Love caused him deliberately to lay aside the previous thought, wherein God, our Father, was held in fear. This had been neither logical nor satisfying. Prayer had frequently been offered with considerable mental reservation; often, indeed, with an earnest hope that something better than God's will—as he then conceived of it—might happen!

Such an experience is by no means confined to children. It arises from an entirely mistaken concept of what God is, and it can be corrected by a simple, childlike willingness to know Him as divine Principle, Love, the practical demonstration of which is made available through the revelation of Christian Science. Thousands today testify to having gained an understanding of God which has changed fear into grateful welcome of all that our Father sends. But they distinguish with spiritual understanding between the good He sends and the consequences of wrong thinking and doing.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 597), Mary Baker Eddy defines "will," in part, as "the might and wisdom of God." It is generally acknowledged that God, Spirit, is supreme, unchangeable good, and must continue to be so eternally. From this viewpoint it is easy to discern Him as Principle, omnipotent and omniscient, that is, all might and all knowledge. The real man, being the image and likeness of God, is the eternal expression of this divine Principle. He can never be less than the idea, or the child, of his heavenly Father. The will of God, then, is that which is the expression of God, good. When it is discerned that God does not partake of the nature of mortals, but that man is created in the image of God, and forever expresses His nature, it will be understood how so many join happily with the Psalmist where he sings (Psalms 40:8), "I delight to do thy will, O my God."

This understanding of the true relationship of God and man requires that we increase our conscious expression of this likeness; that we rise above false material beliefs and express more of the divine qualities of truthfulness, kindness, love, honesty and purity. In proportion as we do this, Paul's statement (I Thessalonians 4:3) becomes increasingly clear: "For this is the will of God, even your sanctification."

There is not a place, circumstance, or condition in which the will of God brings sorrow, sickness, sin, unemployment, pain, or death. If, however, men persist in the belief of a selfhood apart from God, and follow materiality, they learn, in sorrow, that there can be no deviation from divine Principle—any more than from the rules of arithmetic—without discord; but men suffer discipline until, as in the correcting of a sum, the unchanging rules are obeyed. Principle, God, cannot send woes to men. The father did not give distress and poverty to the prodigal in the parable. The youth experienced these through leaving the love and generosity of his father's house. So it is with us all. God is forever the source of man's health, life, and peace. His perfection forever precludes His giving aught unlike Himself. Thus His will must always be and is entirely good.

In the twenty-first chapter of Revelation is recorded the vision of a new heaven and earth. In it there is a city where no sorrow comes. The Revelator describes how death, grief, pain, and tears cannot exist therein. Of this ideal condition Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points out in Science and Health (p. 573) that "the Revelator was on our plane of existence" and explains that "we can become conscious, here and now, of a cessation of death, sorrow, and pain." Heaven, then, is not a place, but a state of consciousness in which the will of God—spiritual wisdom and might—reign supreme and man is His perfect expression.

When Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, prayed that God's will be done on earth as it is in heaven, he could not have had a shadow of mental reservation. He knew that heaven is that state of consciousness in which divine Principle rules. His prayers could only have been the expression of a desire that the might and wisdom of God be proved supreme in human experience. To attain this consciousness there must be a sharp dividing line in human thought between the spiritually perfect and the materially imperfect. This is necessary to prove or demonstrate what is called in Romans (12:2) "that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## *To a User of Words*

COLORS suffuse your words,
Blending shade with shade
They fall in prismed rays.
They make a lovely shawl
In which to wrap my cold grayness.

GENEVIEVE M. CLARK

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
*by*
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth ..... $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper ..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition ..... 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper ... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper ..... 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper ..... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins ..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper ..... 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols ..... 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth ..... $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper ..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth ..... $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper ..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.
*Address orders and make remittances payable to*
HARRY I. HUNT
*Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

# 'Missouri Farmer' Reports U. S. Woes in Red Pamphlet

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—The development of an elaborate interchange of letters between workers and peasants in Soviet Russia and other countries—frankly designed to further the cause of "world revolution"—is explained in a pamphlet entitled, "Letters from Foreign Workers for Our Press," published at Moscow on a government printing press.

The pamphlet cites examples of the method used. A Soviet organization allegedly received from a Missouri farmer a letter from which the following quotations are given:

"We become poorer every day. Our village is hungry. The government helps ony rich landowners and kulaks. No one worries about the poor. The grain is permitted to rot in granaries in order to raise its price. Millions are swollen with hunger. Our Missouri peasants live in rude shacks, and eat anything they can find. The landowners forbid them to grow vegetables. Village life is unbearable, but the peasant can find no relief in cities, which are filled with unemployed. Banks and landowners take away our land and drive us out of our houses."

**Horrified Farmers**

This letter, says the pamphlet, was sent to a collective farm. The Soviet peasants assembled, and a Communist organizer pointed out to them on a map the village from which the letter had come. He then read the letter, to which the peasants listened in horrified silence, and after he had finished, asked them what to reply. They suggested eagerly, "Tell the American comrade of our school, our kindergarten, our cinema, our radio, of our rich collective life."

Another letter, allegedly received from an American metal worker, declared: "The mass of our workers is dying from hunger, in a country with a surplus of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, which the workers have no money to buy. Working conditions in American factories are comparable to those of galley-slaves. American law protects cattle, but workers are unprotected animals."

This letter was sent for study and discussion to a Soviet factory, and the workers undertook to write a reply showing the contrast between these "American conditions" and those in Soviet Russia.

**"Capitalism Exposed"**

"Such letters," comments the editor of the pamphlet, "have a large political importance. By such living examples, our newspapers can expose the iniquities of the capitalist system and inspire a more vigorous struggle for world revolution."

The pamphlet quotes the editor of the "Daily Worker"—organ of the American Communist Party published in New York—as saying:

"We publish letters from Soviet workers alongside those from American workers in the same branch of industry. This emphasizes the vast contrast between the condition of workers in the United States and the Soviet Union."

The editor of an English Communist paper is quoted as saying: "Letters from Soviet workers help us to unveil the lying campaign against our socialist fatherland, the Soviet Union."

A German Communist is quoted as writing: "Such letters are the best propaganda for the need of class warfare."

**Unrelieved Gloom**

That this interchange of "information" between Soviet and foreign workers is unequal, to use a mild word, is apparent from the letters quoted in the pamphlet. The foreign letters submitted to Soviet workers invariably draw a picture of unrelieved gloom. All Russian letters picture conditions in the brightest colors. The pamphlet editor, emphasizing this fact, declares "All letters sent to us picture hardships, poverty, unemployment, and uncertainty about the future; but they also express confidence in the ultimate victory of our common cause, world revolution. The information we send of our victories inspires our foreign comrades and steels them for the struggle against their capitalist exploiters."

Hundreds of such letters are now exchanged every month, says the pamphlet. The Soviet letters, it admits, are submitted for "criticism" to Communist editors and organizers. In future, it is suggested, letters should be written, not by individuals but by groups who can study letters and collectively work out suitable replies.

This correspondence, described as an important movement to "forward world revolution and strengthen the defense of the Soviet Union," has stimulated the organization of foreign language study circles in Soviet factories and collective farms. The pamphlet explains that Soviet workers are learning foreign languages so they can describe their achievements to foreign comrades and can follow with sympathy the hardships and struggles of workers in "capitalist" lands.

## Sarraut Prepared To Support British

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted by the Cabinet in preparing its formal goals to be announced in the Chamber of Deputies.

**Cabinet's Goals**

Goals announced are:

1. Defense of the franc at its present parity.
2. Maintenance of republic institutions and public order.
3. Solution of the farm crisis by price-fixing.
4. Peace-seeking League of Nations policy abroad, with hope that Germany would favor such a policy.

The Chamber faced an animated session, however, with numerous hostile votes and abstentions anticipated when the question of confidence in the new Government was raised.

The powerful Radical Socialist Party, as well as most of the Socialist Union group, was expected to favor the ministry, but some considered it possible that objections by the Centrist groups and the Democratic Alliance might spread generally among the moderates and toward the left.

**Opposition**

Rightist opposition was anticipated, and the Republican Federation was certain to vote "en bloc" against the Cabinet.

If support were assured the Sarraut Government, informed sources said, legislative elections probably would be fixed for April 19 and 26.

A Cabinet session was held yesterday, upon the return from London of the French delegation to the funeral of King George V and the Ministers approved M. Sarraut's program.

With "France's safety first in foreign affairs" part of that program, an agreement with Britain on joint action if German troops should occupy the demilitarized Rhineland was urged in some conservative quarters.

French sources said that Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin raised that question in talks with British leaders while he was in London.

## Aiken County Kaolin Center

Aiken County S. C., is one of the leading kaolin (porcelain-clay) production centers in the United States.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Howe & Rogers
Half-Yearly SALE
HOME FURNISHINGS REDUCED
10 to 50%
HOWE & ROGERS
89 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THIS WEEK . . .
Department-Wide CLEARANCE
of All
JUVENILE MERCHANDISE
McFARLIN'S

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Valentine Candies and Novelties
Chocolates 60c and 90c a pound
Hard Candies 45c a pound
Luncheons 35c to 75c
Dinners 50c to $1.00
Fountain Service at all hours.
HOMEMADE BAKED GOODS
Bread and Rolls a specialty.
We make our own Ice Cream, Candies and Baked Goods.
38-40 EAST AVENUE
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Did You Freeze Your Hands
In Last Week's Blizzard?
Get Them Into Warm FUR MUFFS
We've marked all of our women's and children's fur muffs at HALF PRICE. Beautiful skins . . . many with frame or zipper handbags. 50c to $22.50
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DAIRYLEA MILK
and
Ice Cream
Onondaga Milk Producers
Branch of
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, Inc.
Phone 2-0103

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S 59th
JANUARY WHITE SALE
Our Greatest Ever!
The Values Prove It
Salina, Warren and Jefferson Sts.

# Hitler Begins Fourth Year as Head of Germany's Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

the Führer which must prevail, whatever the views of the rest of the population.

The unification of all Germany and the establishment upon this basis of a Reich which shall win respect abroad, through the might of its strong right arm, have been essential aims of the past three years. That unification has sought to operate not only in politics but throughout the economic, cultural and religious spheres; in other words, to justify the claim that National Socialism is not simply a political idea but a new "Weltanschauung" (philosophy of life).

### Unification

The final act in the unification of the states of the Reich which was foreshadowed in the law of Jan. 30, 1934, has yet to be completed. The old divisions of Germany into states, the boundaries of which were the result of centuries of dynastic rule, it was generally expected would have been transformed into 20 new provinces, corresponding to geographical, ethnographical and economic developments during 1935. Such a step has not yet been taken, but is expected during the next four months. Most of the preparations for it have long been made.

With the conversion of the Reichstag into a mere echo of the Government, the dissolution of the old Landtage based upon popular representation, and the appointment of Statthalter (provincial governors) responsible only to Herr Hitler, the next step to the unitary state depends upon the convenience of the administrative bodies concerned.

The substitution of Reich citizenship for citizenship based upon the states of Prussia, Bavaria and others, the unification of the system of justice throughout the Reich, etc., are measures toward the same end, the effects of which will be appreciated only in years to come. Though most of the old Weimar Constitution has been altered beyond recognition, that constitution has not yet been officially annulled. But it is anticipated that a new constitution will replace it before many months are passed.

### Home Policy

In internal policy, everything has been concentrated upon the overcoming of unemployment and the rearmament of Germany. These two policies have, up to the present, gone hand-in-hand. One of the National Socialists' strongest appeals to the populace in 1932-33, was that they could remove unemployment in a few years. When they came to power, the figure stood at 6,013,612, and on Dec. 31, 1935, it was reported as 2,506,806.

This reduction was achieved mainly through state-aided public works and rearmament contracts to the heavy industries.

It seems impossible that unemployment can be kept down to its present level during the winter months, with rearmament considerably slowed down through lack of the necessary foreign exchange for purchasing raw materials. But that is a matter for the future. From the standpoint of developments during the past three years the most significant fact has been that rearmament, on land and sea and in air, has proceeded much faster than the national wealth would allow.

Military conscription was introduced on March 16, 1935, and the way in which it has been organized has shown clearly that the supremacy of state over political party, as advocated by the generals, has triumphed.

The struggle between the army and the National Socialist semi-military organizations—the SA and SS, brown- and black-shirted stormtroopers—was settled in the army's favor by the "clean-up" of June 30, 1934, which removed Capt. Ernst Röhm and many others of the more radical party chiefs. Since then, the doctrine that the Reichswehr (as it was then called) was the only armed force in the state and the party organization, simply the bearers of its political will, has not been challenged. In fact, the brown-shirted stormtroopers (SA) have fallen more and more into the background as the army has secured more and more influence.

### Army

From time to time exaggerated reports of misunderstandings between certain leaders of the army and of the party have been heard. But the army authorities have been careful to avoid all direct interference in internal politics and have concentrated upon recreating a German army of the first quality. Their reward has been the restoration of the military ideal in the nation.

Conscription is not unpopular in the Third Reich. Everything is done to make the young recruit happy, according to military ideas. He has good food and good quarters.

The new army has with justice been called a "Volksheer." But it is more than "a people's army." It is the "nation-in-arms."

Trade and industry, especially those sections concerned with rearmament or catering for the needs of military conscription, have enjoyed a great measure of prosperity during the past three years. Building and automobile construction benefitted greatly from state grants. But, today, it is beginning to be realized that such grants have not given the anticipated impetus to private enterprise. In fact, the burden of public debt which state-aid during the past three years has produced is now being felt—in the enforced scarcity of essential imports, in the heavy taxation and 'voluntary dues' which have reduced the purchasing power of the nation, and thus led to the stocking of factories, rather than markets, with wares, during the past few months.

### Exports

The greatest difficulties are in the export trade. Germany, as a highly industrialized state, must export manufactured goods. It is doing so only at tremendous loss. The exporters must themselves contribute to a "compensation" fund, out of which the difference between export and inland prices is made up. These contributions, the probability of a request for still more in the near future, limited raw materials which the manufacturer is allowed according to the quota, and such restrictions upon his activities as that workers cannot be dismissed unless the finances of the firm are in a critical state, do not make his position an enviable one in these days.

The question which is ever uppermost is how long can this state of things continue, how long can the German mark remain firm under such pressure?

### Currency

The German mark has, according to all the standards of orthodox economy, been on the verge of toppling so often during the past three years that he would be a bold man who would dare prophesy.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the economic dictator of the Third Reich, and other national leaders, continue to declare that they are against inflation, but there is a strong body of expert opinion which maintains not only that a certain measure of inflation is already here, but also that it will soon have to be officially admitted. A slight improvement was noticeable at the end of 1935 in the Reichsbank's report, gold and foreign exchange holdings slightly increased, foreign indebtedness reduced somewhat, and an export instead of an import surplus, together with a small improvement in exports have been reported. But it is very doubtful whether this can make any real impression on the general situation.

Unfortunately, no budget figures were published for the last financial year, nor are any likely to be published during the current year, so that the necessary data for forming a proper judgment are lacking. That there is a very large floating debt—the equivalent of $15,000,000,000, at least, according to one estimate—is admitted nowadays. This internal debt according to orthodox standards, could be funded by home or foreign borrowing, by further restrictions on foreign obligations, such as the Dawes and Young Loans, or by inflation.

In practice, if the past is any guide to the future, the three alternatives may be used to a greater or lesser extent—according to conditions at the moment of most urgent need.

### Agriculture

The policy of seeking to make Germany self-sufficient in food supplies meant that in 1933 and 1934, the peasant was hailed as the savior of the nation. His family was to rear a strong, healthy stock, and the establishment of the hereditary farms—Erbhöfe—was intended as the state's appreciation of his great services. But in late months, the scarcity of butter, pork and other foodstuffs, have tended to make the peasant the scapegoat for the food shortage of the cities, especially where he has not shown himself too pleased with the Government's marketing schemes.

### Church and State

The totalitarian claims of National Socialism have been extended to organized religion also, and so brought the Third Reich into conflict with both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches.

Relations with the Vatican were regulated by the Concordat signed on July 20, 1933, but a number of important issues then left over for future consideration are still not satisfactorily settled. Chief among these is the control of the education of Roman Catholic youth organizations. The state demands that all German youth should be trained in the Hitler Youth; the Catholics stand out for their own organizations.

"Political Roman Catholicism," it has been repeatedly emphasized by National Socialism, is the enemy which is to be destroyed—the relic of the old "Center Party." Its press was destroyed or made ineffectual in 1933 and 1934, and the number of Catholic priests and nuns condemned for violations of foreign exchange regulations in 1935 served to show the "antinational" attitude of many officials of that church.

### "Neopaganism"

Both the Catholic Church and a section of Protestantism have strongly protested against the neopagan state worship advocated by certain prominent National Socialist leaders. During 1933 and 1934, German Protestantism was torn asunder by the dispute between the German Christians, who sought to effect a compromise between National Socialism (with its racial theories, etc.) and the Oppositional (Confessional) Synod, which stands for what it considers to be unadulterated Protestantism.

With the help of the state forces, especially the secret police, Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller and Dr. August Jäger sought to unite the church by force. They failed.

After a period of uncertainty and continued chaos, Hanns Kerrl was appointed Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs last summer to secure a peaceful understanding.

Herr Kerrl started with affirmations of conciliation, and local ecclesiastical committees, with trusted National Socialists as members, were established. Its members stand by the anti-Jewish position of the Government, as repeated declarations have shown.

Herr Kerrl's "conciliation" having met with little success, threats of compulsion and state interference followed, but these having also come to nothing, the gentler method of mutual agreement is being attempted at this present moment.

The tragic consequence of this struggle in German Protestantism has left its mark upon the church, considerably diminishing its effectiveness in public life.

### The Jews

The Third Reich, visualized as a state ruled and occupied by "pure Aryan" Germans, is another of the ideals propagated by National Socialism. The Jews, "as the propagators of bolshevism, as the destroyers of German cultural and national values and responsible for the inflation of 1923 . . . " have been cast out from the national life. The inhabitants of this republic, by the Nuremberg laws of Sept. 15, 1935, are divided into citizens with full electoral and other privileges, and subjects. In the latter category, the Jews are placed.

In the early days of this regime, the Jews were excluded from public offices, from all cultural activities, such as theater, film and press, and this policy was last year extended to include even those Jews who served in the war of 1914-18.

In trade and business, they have also been made to suffer not only from the state, but also (probably more) from individual, and party action. Laws for the protection of "racial purity" by forbidding marriages between Germans and Jews and prohibiting Aryan servant girls (under 45 years, or 35 years, if already employed) from serving in Jewish households, were also passed at Nuremberg, and are now operative.

### Definitions

Much time was necessary to decide what constituted a "Jew" under the law, but ultimately he was defined as a person either belonging to the Hebrew faith or having at least three Jewish grandparents. Minute detailed regulations as to how the authorities must deal with "five-sixth-Jews," "half-Jews," "quarter-Jews," etc., were recently published in official interpretation of the Nuremberg laws.

The number of Jews in Germany, according to the 1933 census, was 499,700. At least 100,000 of these have already left Germany and live as emigrés abroad or are settled in Palestine, the United States and England, and many thousands more would also leave were it possible for them to take their money with them, but they can only take about one fifth of it, under present conditions.

### Women

The position of women in present-day Germany is shown by the fact that National Socialism considers that their primary function is to be the progenitors of the coming generation, and that their proper sphere of action is the home. Thousands of women who formerly held jobs in offices or works have had to yield them to men.

It is a significant fact that there has not been a single woman National Socialist deputy in either the present or any previous Reichstag, despite the valuable support, which it is admitted, they have given the movement ever since it started.

### Art

National Socialism maintains that it has its own ideas of art, which are in marked contrast to those prevailing during the "corrupting years" of the immediate post-war period. Most of that is described as "modernism" finds little support from the present regime, because it is declared to lack contact with the real life of the nation. And art like everything else, must serve the national ideal.

Little of outstanding and permanent value has been created under National Socialist inspiration. To this, the reply generally given is that it is still too early to look for effects of the revolution.

National Socialism appears to think that in the realm of architecture it will find its highest artistic expression. Be that as it may, the present regime will certainly leave behind it lasting monuments in stone, in the form of public buildings (owing much to the inspiration of the ancient Greeks) which are now being built in Munich and other cities.

### Political Freedom

In view of the fact that the ideal is the totalitarian state, it is clear that the term "freedom" has a quite different connotation in modern Germany from that understood in democratic countries. Freedom, says the National Socialist, is everywhere a purely relative term, and it must be subservient to the needs of the state.

Freedom of political expression, as understood in England or the United States, has long ceased to exist. It disappeared with the abolition of the freedom of the press and of the old party system and the creation of a Reichstag, now summoned only periodically to hear proclamations from Adolf Hitler, on matters of high policy. The deputies' duties consist of attending its meetings and mechanically rising in support of all motions submitted.

The German press was deprived of its freedom of expression during 1933, and has since been simply the mouthpiece of government opinion. The press law of Oct. 5, 1933, gave very good material benefits to German journalists, but deprived them of all freedom of expression. They were then organized in the Reich Press Chamber and any violations of the rules may lead to expulsion from the organization, which means that they are deprived of their means of livelihood. Their task nowadays is to "interpret" according to instructions regularly supplied by the Ministry of Propaganda.

### Foreign Policy

When the National Socialists came to power, the black clouds were nowhere so thick as over the realm of foreign policy. The isolation of the Third Reich in Europe was complete, and continued so throughout 1933. Then, in January, 1934, Herr Hitler concluded a ten-year non-aggression pact with Poland, which helped to create a gray, if not a silver lining. Throughout 1934, there was little improvement. Flirtations with Italy did not lead anywhere, mainly because of lack of agreement over the future of Austria. The Stresa front, consisting of France, England and Italy, continued to function until rendered ineffective by the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

The return of the Saar territory on March 1, 1935, was undoubtedly a triumph for German national feeling and removed what had threatened to be a serious matter of possible dispute between this country and France.

### Conscription

Two other outstanding events in its foreign relations were the proclamation of military conscription, March 16, 1935, and the naval agreement with England a few months later. The former was a clear and definite indication to the world that the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty were no more valid for this country, while the latter was another step out of the isolation in which the Third Reich had been so long.

Since the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian war, Germany has followed a deliberate policy of neutrality and intends to continue to do so. For it is quite in line with its own desires. The Third Reich is rearming as fast as possible, and therefore wants time in which to consolidate itself, until the day "when its arms can speak for themselves." No other country in Europe today appears to be so anxious to be patient. It has no desire to interfere anywhere. It can wait. It can wait in the case of Austria, and of the many territorial changes which will restore to it not only its colonies but also those lands which it lost in Europe—for instance, the Polish Corridor—by the Versailles Treaty.

### The Rhine

There has been much talk during the past few months about the demilitarized zone in the Rhineland—that Germany would militarize it and so violate the Locarno Pact. The political leaders of the Third Reich, instructed by their military advisers, know that that Pact is momentarily, at least, a guarantee which they cannot sacrifice. The Versailles Treaty is dead for Germany, but the Locarno and Kellogg Pacts, if they are violated during 1936, will not be by this country.

Critics of Herr Hitler must admit that German foreign policy during this regime has shown that he has a "flair" for knowing when the proper moment has come to make some dramatic move in foreign policy, that is, when such action—withdrawal from the League, introduction of military conscription—will produce no serious repercussion abroad, except paper protests, because of the lack of unity or of determination on the part of the other powers which feel themselves most affected.

The foreign policy of the Third Reich has changed but little during the past three years. The system of collective security embodied in the League of Nations is as little acceptable to the National Socialists, as when they withdrew from Geneva in October, 1933.

Franco-German relations continue only "normal," while those between Soviet-Russia and the Third Reich do not attain even to that standard. But no state in Europe today wishes less a war in 1936 than Germany, and none will do more to avoid being entangled in any catastrophe which may conceivably occur.

The Third Reich enters its fourth year with serious economic and currency difficulties. But this does not mean an over-turning of the present regime. It is too deeply entrenched. Its ideas and aims are too much those of the majority of Germans today to be uprooted, even though changes in certain leaders are imaginable. Today, it is busy inculcating the National Socialist "Weltanschauung" into the youth and the child. Tomorrow, these latter will be ruling the nation.

© International

**The Führer Confers With Leaders of Reich's Armed Forces**

Left to Right—Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister for Defense and War; Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Minister for Aviation; Baron Werner von Fritsch, Commander of the Reichswehr; Admiral Erich Räder, Commander of the German Fleet, and Adolf Hitler, the Reichsführer

## National Socialists Rise to Supremacy

**Jan. 30, 1933**—Adolph Hitler becomes Chancellor.
**Feb. 27, 1933**—Repressive drive against Communists.
**Feb. 28, 1933**—Constitutional gauarantees of freedom suspended; concentration camps established.
**March 23, 1933**—Reichstag gives Hitler Cabinet right to govern by decree for four years.
**April 7, 1933**—Federal agents placed in charge of all states.
**July 14, 1933**—National Socialist Party becomes only political organization permitted.
**Nov. 15, 1933**—Cultural Chamber inaugurated.
**Jan. 1, 1934**—Press law for strict regulation of all publications.
**Jan. 30, 1934**—Reichstag gives Cabinet right to alter Constitution.
**May 1, 1934**—Labor Front supplants labor unions.
**Aug. 2, 1934**—Hitler becomes Reichsführer, combined Chancellor and Leader.
**Sept. 23, 1934**—Government names Rev. Ludwig Müller Reichsbishop in charge of Protestant church affairs.
**Jan. 30, 1935**—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht becomes Minister of Economy with dictatorial powers.
**May 21, 1935**—Universal military service decreed.
**July 19, 1935**—Dr. Hans Kerrl named Minister for Church Affairs.
**Sept. 15, 1935**—Jews barred from citizenship and intermarriage with Germans.
**Sept. 24, 1935**—Dr. Kerrl is given dictatorial powers over the German Evangelical Church.
**Nov. 7, 1935**—Swastika flag unfurled as symbol of National Socialism's supremacy.
**Nov. 15, 1935**—Jews lose all political rights. After Dec. 31 they cannot hold public office.

## Frozen Pipes Cut City Water Supply

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 30 (AP)—Frozen waterlines as the result of unusually prolonged cold weather left an undetermined number of homes in this southern Indiana city of 7000 population without water service last night.

Unofficial estimates on the number of residences without water ranged from 100 to 900. Officials of the Seymour Water Company, planning efforts to restore at least partial service today, said accurate estimates were unavailable because many consumers have not reported to the company.

## Gunboat U. S. S. Erie Launched at Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The U. S. S. Erie, one of the first modern gunboats to be built by the navy, slid down the ways at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn yesterday after being christened by Mrs. Edward A. Knoll, of Erie, Penna.

The new craft, which will not be completely rigged and ready to leave the yard until about July 1, is intended for use in West Indian and Asiatic waters. Built at a cost of $2,000,000 it is 628.5 feet long (somewhat larger than a destroyer) and capable of developing a speed of 20 knots. It is armed with four six-inch guns and carries a crew of 145 enlisted men, 45 marines, 11 officers and a paymaster. The master will be Commander Edward W. Hanson.

ATHENA School of Expression
2220 Eutaw Pl.—2515 Liberty Heights Ave.
BALTIMORE, MD.
English—Expression—Voice
A co-educational school for children and adults where individuality is emphasized. Courses designed to develop good readers and speakers.
Private—Class Instruction.
Telephones: Mad. 6818-J. Lib. 4125
CHARLOTTE B. KATZOFF—Director
Graduate of Bard Avon. Also trained in England—Boston—New York

BALTIMORE, MD.
COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous
Weekly and Monthly Payment Plan if desired.
KLEEN-HEET Oil Burners
Fuel and Furnace Oils
EMERSON & MORGAN
11 W. Fayette St. Plaza 3351

# Tariffs of Latvia Lowered to Raise Living Standard

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

RIGA, Latvia—Important reductions of import duties have recently been introduced by the Latvian Cabinet.

These changes are expected to raise the luxury standard of Latvia considerably, giving far more Letts the opportunity, previously barred by excessive prices, of buying foreign fruit, furs and silks.

**Seasonal Reduction**

Under the new tariff the duty on foreign fruit such as bananas, oranges and lemons will be reduced considerably during the period between Jan. 1 and June 30 when no local fruits are available.

Since the World War bananas have always been so expensive in Latvia that they have been quite unobtainable for the average citizen—the custom duty on them being Lats 5, about $1.50 per kilogram. The duty is now only Lats 1 per kilogram. The import duty on grapes has been reduced from Lats 4 per kilogram to Lats 1.50.

**More Fur Coats**

One tax reduction which is pleasing Latvian women is the lowering of the import duty on foreign furs. To try to avoid the frequent smuggling of furs by travelers the import duty on this article has been reduced from Lats 300—or almost $100 per kilogram to Lats 100—or $32.06 per kilogram. Now it is hoped that many people who, despite the cold climate in this country, were unable to buy a fur coat will gladly do so.

Import duty on steam engines, motor trucks, watches, silks, carpets and many other commodities has also been reduced.

## A. F. of L. Watches Campaign Trends

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Organized labor's attitude toward the coming presidential campaign is likely to predominate the next session of the American Federation of Labor's executive council, William Green, the president, indicated at the close of the first quarterly meeting here yesterday. The council is scheduled to meet again in Washington in May.

Renewed opposition to industrial unionism was manifest in the sessions just ended; and to Mr. Green was left the task of explaining to the United Mine Workers of America the council's action last week in demanding dissolution of the committee for industrial organization, headed by John L. Lewis.

Call CAlvert 4444
for prompt, efficient telephone service. Ask for Harriet Brice, she will be glad to shop for you personally.
The Hub
"—of Charles Street"
BALTIMORE, MD.

Get It at May's, It Pays
Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!
THE MAY COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland

Peggy Stewart Is in Charge of The Wedding Bureau
FASHION INFORMATION
TRAVEL CLOTHES
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX
O'Neill's
Charles St. at Lexington
BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop at
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
Style Without Extravagance

The Store of Satisfaction
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

Closing Stocks
Page 10

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1936 — PAGE SEVEN

## Earliest Known Written Psalm Tablet Yields

### Yale Professor Makes Discovery on Tablet Dating to 1500 B. C.

### In Form of Liturgy

### Ancient Prayer Praises Deity as Source of All Existence

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP)—Dr. Julian J. Obermann, professor of Semitic languages at Yale, was certain today of the discovery of the earliest known written Psalm.

In presenting the results of his work to the Semitic and Biblical Club, Dr. Obermann startled his audience with the information that a cuneiform inscription of about 1500 B. C., which had puzzled scientists since its discovery several years ago at Ras Shamra in northern Syria, was in reality the earliest known written Psalm.

The Yale authority added that through the discovery, it is now possible to establish the source of Hebrew Psalmody.

**Tells of Discovery**

Dr. Obermann said that while students of the Bible for many years have sought the origin of the forms peculiar to Hebrew prayer in remote centers of influence, such as Babylonia and Egypt, he has now established that the literary expressions of prayer came from a center "next door" to Palestine.

He added:

"The language of the tablet is that of the Canaanites, who possessed a flourishing literature during the middle of the second pre-Christian millennium, about 1500 B. C.

Dr. Obermann continued:

**Oral Liturgy**

"Puzzling at first as to its form, purpose and meaning, the text of the tablet may now be said to represent a transcription of an oral liturgy that served to accompany public worship at the great temple exhumed at the site of Ras Shamra."

He pointed out that it was by observing that each phase of the psalm was accompanied by an antiphonal response that he was enabled to recognize the form and purpose of the inscription.

**Content of Psalm**

Describing the contents of the psalm, Dr. Obermann said:

"Roughly speaking, the psalm on the tablet as a whole falls into three sections; ritual, supplicatory, and hymnal. The liturgy begins with lines unmistakably pertaining to a ritual in which two animals are being offered for sacrifice, 'a bull for the king, a sheep for the people.'

"Our psalm opens with the worshipping community offering to the Deity of two animals and expressing this gift to El (Diety) by a chant in which the community harmonizes with the officiating priest.

**Prayer and Supplication**

"The next section is one of prayer and supplication, plain and simple; lines of impatient invocation to El. The priest and community both pray for El's blessing and aid. These lines, with their impressive simplicity and childlike naïveté, with their outcries of prayer and beat of primitive rhythm, would seem to have been caused by the intense feeling of an extraordinary emergency, and then to have established itself as a routine liturgy to be used regularly.

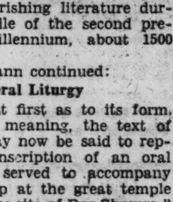
"Finally, there comes the third section, comparable to the Hallelujah litanies in the annals of our own church. Having performed the rites of sacrifice and having uttered the invocation to Deity, the community, still closely harmonizing with the recital of the officiating priest, breaks forth into a hymn of praise and thanksgiving.

"Line after line of this last section mentions some outstanding attribute of the Deity, such as its 'exultation,' its 'loyalty,' its 'abundance.'

"The important contribution in this hymnal section of the liturgy is that it makes quite clear that the Deity and its attributes meant to these people the cause and source of their existence; the Deity is praised in lines of deep faith that the welfare and prosperity of the community depends on El, exists because of him."

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*




**Boston and Vicinity:** Light snow is probable tonight and Friday; not so cold, with lowest temperatures 15 to 18 degrees tonight. Moderate easterly winds, becoming fresh northwest Friday.

**Maine:** Increasing cloudiness probably followed by light snow beginning late tonight or Friday, not much change in temperature.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Cloudy, probably light snow tonight or Friday; not so cold tonight.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Cloudy, probably light snow tonight or Friday; not so cold tonight.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Increasing easterly winds shifting to northwest Friday, probably becoming strong over the south portion and overcast weather, probably light snow tonight and Friday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 5 | 4 | Minneapolis | -2 | -4 |
| Bermuda | 56 | 50 | New Orleans | 38 | 38 |
| Chicago | -6 | -16 | New York | 18 | 14 |
| Denver | 24 | 12 | Norfolk | 24 | 22 |
| Helena | 0 | -2 | Philadelphia | 18 | 18 |
| Jacksonville | 52 | 44 | St. Louis | 0 | -2 |
| Kansas City | 4 | 2 | San Francisco | 54 | 54 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | 52 | Washington | 20 | 20 |
| Miami | 68 | 66 | | | |

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 30.
B—Minimum, Jan. 29.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 4:08 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Friday, 4:36 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

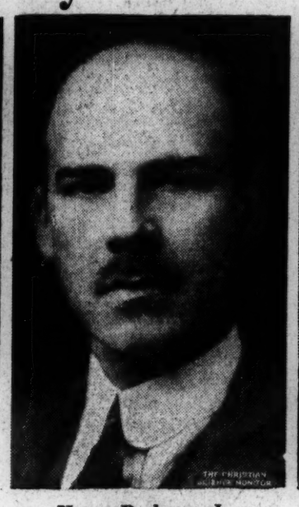
Light all vehicles at 5:24 p. m.

# Curley Demands Jury Inquiry Into Dolan 'Conspiracy'

**Boston's News Today:**

**Libel Action Against Schuster by Curley**
**Bonus Seekers Jam Federal Building**
**Board to Take Place of Rotch Planned**
**'No Curley; No Roosevelt,' Says 'Bossy'**
**Unexpected Winter Arrives: One of Coldest Days**

**Christian A. Herter**
**"It Makes Me Smile"**



**Henry Parkman Jr.**
**"Just a Smoke Screen"**

**Mayor Mansfield**
**"Nothing to Say"**

## Fin Com:

### Curley Jumps Into Dolan Suit Situation

Governor Curley openly took the field today in support of Edmund L. Dolan by publicly calling on District Attorney William J. Foley to present testimony given the Boston Finance Commission this week, to the grand jury. This testimony, largely elicited from Sidney Sullivan, city legal department constable, was said by Finance Commission members to indicate that certain members of the legal department had solicited funds for the case, promised newspaper scoops to two Boston editors and otherwise used unwholesome practices to build up a case.

The Governor today charged this testimony evidenced, "the most audacious, atrocious and despicable conspiracy ever attempted in the history of American politics by so called leaders of the Republican Party."

"In the event," said Governor Curley, "that the District Attorney does not act expeditiously, which is unlikely, it will be up to Attorney General Paul A. Dever to take the matter up with the Grand Jury."

Quick to answer were the two Republicans mentioned as contributing to a Dolan prosecution fund.

**Said Representative Christian A. Herter:** "The whole thing makes me smile. It is merely an effort to build up a backfire to take public attention off the Dolan matter. The city, I think, has plenty of evidence to require an accounting from Dolan, and that is all it is trying to do."

**Answered Senator Henry Parkman Jr.:** "I should think the Governor would be tired of calling 'copper.' The public may be able to guess why he is taking such a personal interest in the Dolan suit. The truth in the case will finally come out, and all the smoke screens set up by the Curley-controlled Finance Commission will not obscure it."

**Mayor Mansfield** said he would not comment on the matter while it was pending before the Supreme Court. He has previously charged that Governor Curley altered the Finance Commission membership in a vain attempt to force the city to drop the Dolan prosecution and that the Governor has since used the body as a club to discredit and annoy the city administration.

## Schuster:

### Curley Seeks Indictment Based on Radio Speeches

Governor Curley's interest in the grand jury was double-barreled today. He announced this afternoon that District Attorney William J. Foley will ask the grand jury to consider recent radio speeches of Winfield A. Schuster, Republican member of the Executive Council from East Douglas, with a view toward criminal libel proceedings. At the same time the Governor said he would file civil libel action against the councillor.

The Governor said he was particularly ired by reputed Schuster allegations that he "killed two policemen, requested money from men for state positions, and was extravagant."

"Now," said the Governor, "he will get a chance to answer in court."

The Governor disclosed that his personal counsel, John P. Feeney, has been engaged in checking up on Schuster's talks.

The Governor and Mr. Schuster have been political enemies for some time. Last Aug. 15 when the Governor gained control of the Executive Council the battle flared into the open. Since that time Mr. Schuster has attended the meetings of the Council but when the Governor spoke he looked bored, or read a newspaper.

## Bonus:

### Rush for Applications Routs Finger Printers

United States Marshal John J. Murphy sent an urgent wire to Washington today for 50 more finger printing machines as long lines of veterans wound, ant-like, through the corridors of the Federal Building. By mid-morning the jostling crowds became so great about the office of Col. William J. Blake, head of the veterans bureau, that the scene of preliminary operations—that is, filling out blanks—was shifted to the first floor lobby.

Even at Christmas time the lobby was not more crowded than during the course of today.

After having filed out their blanks, the bonus seekers took elevators to the fifteenth floor where the marshal's office was equipped with one finger-printing machine to take care of hundreds of men. So the new machines were requested and will presumably be on their way soon.

Marshal Murphy is one of the most interesting characters at the federal building. Self-styled "original Roosevelt man," he is also the unofficial poet laureate of the New Deal, erstwhile candidate for United States Senator if both Coolidge and Curley decide not to run, and sparetime inventor into the bargain. One of his latest ideas is the installation of steam-filled pipes as prison bars to prevent attempted escapes.

## Rotch:

### WPA Board of Three For Bay State Proposed

Position of WPA administrator carries patronage over many jobs. Its control is the apple of most political eyes. That's why there is so much interest in what Arthur G. Rotch, incumbent and a Republican, is going to do. He resigned six months ago but President Roosevelt, a personal friend since Harvard days, and Harry Hopkins who lauds his efficient management of the Massachusetts office, are loath to accept the resignation. Governor Curley, Senator David I. Walsh and other Democratic chiefs are said to be bringing pressure for a new administrator, a Democrat.

Today Mr. Rotch disclosed that Mr. Hopkins has under construction one possible solution for the difficulty. He would appoint a board of three to act as administrator. Mr. Rotch would be retained as chairman and would serve with men sponsored by Governor Curley and Senator Walsh.

In the meantime, Mr. Rotch today was at his desk, directing management of the 120,000 men now on WPA rolls in the Commonwealth.

## Gillis:

### Bossy's Silencer Explodes at Providence

Bossy Gillis, elected in a "say-nothing" campaign inspired by Mrs. Gillis, broke his silence yesterday and had Boston smiling today as a result. Obviously Newburyport's "Bad-Boy Mayor" was getting back into form.

Scene of the silence-breaking was the Lion's Club meeting in Providence. He started by opening up on the President and the Governor.

"I voted for Roosevelt and Curley, but I am not going to do it again," he said.

But "Bossy" had other problems that he wanted to air, and air them he did to the satisfaction of the roaring Lions.

"The tax rate in Newburyport was $32 a thousand when I was in office. Today its $43.60, and I'm going to clip it. I'm going to clip it a sawbuck ($10 bill) if I can. I'm going to cut salaries. I didn't say that in my campaign speech. I said I was going to cut expenses. I may make a lot of enemies, but I do not care," he continued.

Criticizing the lack of work on the part of persons on the relief rolls, Mayor Gillis declared, "Tomorrow I'm going to tell the boys that if they want to get into the public treasury they can get a shovel and help clear the snow, or get off the public dole."

Mayor Gillis also took occasion to speak about himself, saying, "I'm honest to a fault. It has never been my practice to be a handshaker with the opposition. If I'm in I'm in and if I'm out, I'm fighting to get in."

He said that he had "canned" most of the executives of the previous administrations but there were a few more to go.

## Shivers:

### Weather Turns Out Bumper Crop for Boston

Winter's icy breath blew cold on Boston and New England today, bringing the chilliest day of winter, but fair and warmer weather for today with snow tonight or tomorrow was forecast by the U. S. Weather Bureau. It was four above zero in Boston from 6 to 8 a. m. today, two above at Swampscott. Coldest Massachusetts reading was 12 below zero at Lowell.

It was relatively a calm day away up on Mount Washington with the mercury hovering at eight below. At Bolster's Mills, Cumberland County, Maine, it was 34 below, and at Northfield, Vt., 26 below. This was said to be the coldest region in the country today.

Snow was creeping up the Atlantic seaboard the weather bureau reported. Before noon there were four inches of snow in Norfolk, Va. At the rate it was traveling, weather bureau forecasters expected it to arrive in Boston late tonight or early tomorrow.

Weather bureau officials had to go back to 1873 to find the coldest Jan. 30, when the temperature dropped to five below zero. Three above (occurring on Dec. 29) is still the official low for this winter and this morning's low, at 6:34, was 3.8

Here is the official record to mid afternoon:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1:00 a. m. | 9 above | 7:00 a. m. | 5 above |
| 2:00 a. m. | 8 above | 8:00 a. m. | 5 above |
| 3:00 a. m. | 7 above | 9:00 a. m. | 7 above |
| 4:00 a. m. | 6 above | 10:00 a. m. | 12 above |
| 5:00 a. m. | 5 above | 11:00 a. m. | 13 above |
| 6:00 a. m. | 4 above | 12:00 noon | 14 above |
| 6:34 a. m. | 3.8 above | 1:00 p. m. | 18 above |
| | | 2:00 p. m. | 19 above |
| | | 3:00 p. m. | 20 above |

## Piers:

### Clearer Definitions Urged

Many times strangers, yes, even Boston's own taxicab drivers, have been miffed by the complexities of Boston's waterfront. Oftentimes they have arrived at Commonwealth Pier No. 5 in South Boston when they were seeking Commonwealth Pier No. 1 in East Boston. Reason: Boston's strange method of numbering her piers.

In South Boston, for instance, railroad-owned piers are numbered from 1 to 4, and in East Boston from 2 to 4. Those in Charlestown are numbered from 40 to 51.

To clarify the confusing situation, and lessen chances of mislaid goods, plans have been submitted for the entire renumbering of the piers. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today urged a systematized number arrangement by the Boston Port Authority and William A. Callahan, commissioner of the state public works department.

Plans call for a consecutive number system, starting with the Army Base as Pier No. 1, and include display of numbers conspicuously.

## Whatisit:

### Strange Fish Puzzles Experts

It isn't very often that fishermen can't tell the kind of a fish they catch. But today, not even the marine biologist of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, with all his data, archives and records, could identify something that came up from the depths in the net of the steam trawler Atlantic.

Caught about 200 miles east of Boston in 60 fathoms of water, the fish was 12 inches long, looked like an eel, was black all over, had a head like a snake, with teeth on both upper and lower jaws. It had a tail like that of a blennig and a fin reaching from its tail almost to its stomach.

Fish experts temporarily classified it as a deep-water fish, living in water not less than 100 fathoms deep, and coming from a warm climate. It was taken this afternoon to the Bureau of Fisheries marine biological laboratory in Cambridge for further study.

## Textile Mills Seek Way Out In Washington

### Labor and Industry at Odds as to Method of Saving N. E. Communities

### Control Bill an Issue

### Preservation of Advantages Gained Under NRA Sought by Union Element

New England today took its textile troubles to Washington again. Once more labor and industry were at odds over how the Federal Government could save New England communities from taking on the appearance of deserted villages.

On one hand labor, represented by Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, has come out strongly for some form of federal control to "preserve the advantages gained under the NRA which are now slipping through our fingers." Minimum wages, uniform hours and reasonable work loads are provided for, he said, in the Ellenbogen textile control bill now being heard in Washington.

**Opposed to Measure**

On the other side the manufacturer, while realizing that Federal control would give the desired result of helping to do away with wage differentials, is strongly opposed to the measure in general. Hence, Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Cotton Manufacturer's Association today was completely "on the fence."

"My idea in going to Washington," he said, "is to find out where New England stands on the processing taxes."

The collapse of the AAA was to have returned to New England mills hundreds of thousands of dollars paid into the courts in processing taxes. Then came a threat of a possible Federal excise tax on the textiles as a substitute for the processing taxes. This left the manufacturers in a quandary. Hence, no New England mills have applied for a return of these taxes.

**Endorses Control**

Official Massachusetts, represented by Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, endorses "federal control as the only emergency means of halting the textile decline in New England." The lieutenant governor is sensitive to the textile industry for his home is in Fall River. That city in 1921 reported 46 corporations hiring 33,450 textile workers compared with today's figures of 23 corporations employing 18,000 persons.

Although at odds on certain features of federal control, the three factions, manufacturer, labor and government are converging in Washington today with the common purpose of striking out definitely for local textile relief.

**Assistance Justified**

Federal assistance is justified, according to Mr. Fisher, "because the decline in textiles is the price that New England is paying for pioneering in higher working standards and in labor legislation."

Likewise, New England's plight is the price of overproduction, Japanese competition, wage differentials, obsolete equipment, labor agitation, processing taxes, high valuations on property, and high taxes, he said.

Added to these disturbing factors, more and more mills are joining the ranks of NRA code violators, according to labor authorities, forcing workers to take voluntary cuts in wages to prevent chaos in the New England textiles.

**Alleviated at Home**

These violations force upon New Englanders the growing conclusion that some textile problems can be considerably alleviated right at home. Sharing this opinion today was Frank V. Bistrup, secretary of the Industrial Department of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

In Mr. Bistrup's study of the local crisis, he finds that unsound and uneconomic legislation in the form of unwise taxation and oppressive regulation has driven industries into other parts of the United States. This migration has automatically raised the tax burdens on those remaining, he said.

**Typical of New England**

Mr. Bistrup took Fall River as typical of the whole New England textile situation. In that city, cotton mills, in years past, had contributed as high as 60 per cent of the taxes paid to the city. Handicapped by a constantly rising tax rate (from $26.40 in 1926 to $40.80 in 1931) high property valuations, agitation in organized labor and restrictions in legislation, the city became practically unbearable for manufacturers who closed up shop, leaving Fall River high and dry and ripe for State-controlled finances.

"Both federal legislation and the recognition within New England that its communities have a responsibility to meet in saving their textiles," said Mr. Bistrup, "are necessary to meet the pending crisis in the textiles. Removal of processing taxes was no more than lifting the straw that might have broken the back of the camel that still staggers under a burdensome load."

## Greater Boston Area Shows Big Population Jump

Back to the land movements may be popular in some places but not in Boston.

Population of Massachusetts is concentrating more and more in the metropolitan Boston area—a section defined by the United States Census Bureau as territory within 20 miles of the center of the city. And this takes in 80 cities and towns.

In 1920, this area housed 52.1 per cent of the total population of the State. In 1925 it increased to 52.9 per cent; in 1930 it was 54.3 per cent, and in 1935, 54.8 per cent. This is the chief revelation of an analysis of the 1935 state census figures for metropolitan Boston, made by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and issued today.

Within metropolitan Boston, the greatest gains in population were made in communities located within 10 to 15 miles of Boston. In the past decade, 66 of the 80 localities showed gains ranging up to more than 110 per cent, while 14 communities dropped from less than 1 per cent to 9.7 per cent.

Chief increases were in Arlington, Belmont, Burlington and Bedford, each of which jumped 50 per cent or more in population, with Bedford the only town in the State that more than doubled in size during the decade. Quincy gained 28 per cent; Watertown, 41 per cent; Medford, 29 per cent; Wellesley, 48 per cent, and Milton, 41 per cent.

Metropolitan Boston gained nearly 78,000 in population in the past five years and more than 195,000 in the decade since the 1925 census was taken. Total population for the area is now 2,385,465, a sizable market for any product.

Boston alone increased 4.9 per cent in population in the past 10 years against 4.6 per cent the previous decade.

## Harvard Bestows Awards In Missouri and Tennessee

Harvard college prize fellowships, carrying maximum awards of $1000 each, will be given this year for the first time to secondary school graduates in Missouri and Tennessee, James B. Conant, president of Harvard, announces. This will extend to those states the plan already in operation in eight other states in the Middle West.

The fellowships were inaugurated two years ago, when awards were given to boys in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Last year the fellowship area was extended to include Iowa and Kentucky. This year, with the addition of Missouri and Tennessee, the plan will cover 10 states. There are 21 men now in college who have received these awards.

# Fin Com Takes Hand in Dolan Inquiry

***Up and Down Beacon Hill***

The Finance Commission's long-lagging inquiry into the activities of Mayor Mansfield and certain of his subordinates has come to life with a vengeance. More tangible evidence has been revealed in the last two days than in the two or three preceding ones, when the purchase of snow removal equipment was considered.

Greatest step in bringing to light the purpose of the investigations of the past month is the injection of the Dolan case into the inquiry by the Finance Commission itself. It has thus officially shown its interest in certain aspects of that case.

**Up to District Attorney**

Yesterday's vote by the members of the Finance Commission to turn over to District Attorney William J. Foley the evidence gleaned on the various methods, which the City of Boston's law department is alleged to have used to procure information concerning the Legal Securities Corporation, will put it up to the district attorney to decide whether these methods were "deceitful and violent," as charged by the commission.

If District Attorney Foley finds there is sufficient evidence to warrant a presentation to the grand jury, the city's case against Mr. Dolan undoubtedly will be weakened. There is an old legal maxim that in order to obtain relief in an equity case the defendant must enter that case with clean hands. Although the ruling on what constitutes "clean hands" is flexible, it is possible that a court might be influenced by the proof that underhanded methods were used to obtain the evidence upon which the city bases its claim for relief.

**Alleged Slush Fund**

The testimony of Constable Sydney E. Sullivan that a member of the City Law Department told him that they should get a "cut" from a slush fund, purported to have been raised by a half dozen leading citizens for the purpose of pushing the Dolan investigation, leaves the city with much to explain before the public can feel the same confidence in its prosecution of the Legal Securities case as it felt before.

The only direct allegation against the Mayor is that he promised a Boston newspaper a 24-hour scoop on the story. By no stretch of the imagination can that be made a criminal procedure, but if it be true, it shows poor political insight, for it cannot help but influence other Boston newspapers unfavorably.

**Other Allegations**

More serious charges, however, have been made by the commission against the law department, including the one that certain information for the city's case was obtained from a safe broken into in Dolan's office in South Boston. If such methods were used, it may be possible to impute them to the zeal with which Mayor Mansfield inspired his subordinates in the investigation, for it is no secret at City Hall that the Mayor has pinned great hopes on the successful prosecution of the case before the Grand Jury.

That the city was caught unawares by the turn the Finance Commission's investigation took is evident from the fact that there has been no official nor unofficial refutation as yet of the Finance Commission's charges. There will be one, no doubt, but there appears much confusion within the city's ranks, and at the moment city spokesmen seem to be sitting still and trying to catch their breath.

J. G. H.

## Temperance by Education

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30—Post-repeal experience with liquor prompted Michael F. Costello, state chief of the division of intoxicating beverages, to ask today the Rhode Island Legislature to make temperance education compulsory in all schools. Moreover, Mr. Costello flatly advised the closing of all night clubs in the State and banning of entertainment in places where liquor is sold.

He also recommended that the number of places licensed to sell liquor should be limited to one for every 1000 population. He would have them close at midnight. They now are permitted to remain open until 2 a. m.

Temperance education, he said, is made necessary to combat ill-advised and overexuberant advertising of some distillers and brewers. He said their own self interest did not serve to control the tenor of such advertising, although he held that temperance is the best known insurance against a return of prohibition.

Dine and dance places, he held, are demoralizing and foster unwholesome conditions.

## Minimum Wage Bill For Women Passed Rhode Island House

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30—Overcoming stiff opposition from the Republican minority and ignoring the written protests of the Associated Industries of Rhode Island, Inc., the Rhode Island House of Representatives approved an act providing for the establishment of minimum wages for women and minors yesterday and today it was on the desk of the presiding officer of the Senate for action.

The bill, one of more than a score presented by organized labor and endorsed by the Consumers Council and the Rhode Island League of Women Voters, provides for the setting up of a division of women and minors to fix minimum wages and is along the lines of similar legislation in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, Representative Thomas P. McHugh of Providence, sponsor of the measure, says.

The bill provides that the chief of the proposed state division would be named by the Director of Labor, who also on petition of 50 or more citizens, or on his own initiative, could appoint minimum wage committees of not more than three representatives of labor, three representatives of industry and three representatives of the general public, to investigate wages paid women and minors in industry.

## Quoddy Project Feared in Peril Of Losing Funds

EASTPORT, Maine, Jan. 30 (AP)—A call was received here today for friends of the $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project to hurry to Washington for a council of "war."

Possibility that attacks would be made on the War Department appropriation from which Quoddy funds would be allocated was revealed by Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) of Maine yesterday in Washington. He wired some of Quoddy's chief proponents to rush there.

Senator White telegraphed Dexter P. Cooper, engineer who designed the project, and Roscoe C. Emery, chairman of Eastport's City Council. Mr. Emery said they probably would decide today whether they would go.

Senator White said members of the Maine congressional delegation conferred after they had heard an attempt would be made to remove the proposed $129,000,000 for War Department Public Works from the War Department appropriation bill.

In the meantime, the site of the $36,000,000 tide-power project is buried in snow, but "Quoddy" is starting to grow through it.

The homely but convenient title already is lettered above a new sub post office. A bus line is in operation from here to the new-found village, built to relieve an emergency housing situation, and now taking on the aspects of a community all its own.

Families of workers move in daily as fast as dormitories or apartment buildings are made available.

Equipment, to be used later in a battle against earth and water, is being ordered or placed open for bids. Huge air compressors, crawler-type excavators, fleets of trucks; these are only a few of the noisy adjuncts to modern engineering that will reverberate in the spring.

The work of clearing the land for quarrying of rock to be used in the building of two small dams already is under way.

## 200-Mile Ski Marathon To Open Maine Carnival

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 30 (AP)—A 200-mile ski marathon, an innovation in Maine winter sports programs, will open Caribou's winter carnival next month, Arthur G. Vose, president, said today.

The tentative program, Mr. Vose said, call for contestants to leave Bangor Feb. 17 and arrive in Caribou, 200 miles distant, Feb. 20 as the carnival opens there. They would stop at Lincoln, Hainesville and Mars Hill at the end of each day's trek. The winner would receive a $100 prize. Mr. Vose said eight entries had been received.

## Cape Canal Blocked By Heavy Ice Floes

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—Shipping moved slowly today through the ice-choked approaches to the Cape Cod Canal. The United States engineer's office reported the canal clear, but the entering channel off Wing's Neck was ice-filled.

Vessels were cautioned that channel buoys in Buzzards Bay had disappeared.

The coast guard cutters Algonquin and Antietam were ordered to Buzzards Bay to clear moving ice floes from the approaches.

# *What's Going On in Boston*

## Tonight

**Theaters**

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20.

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" (Shubert). Walter Hampden presents Edmond Rostand's comedy assisted by a cast of 50. Only four more performances in Boston. 8.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

**Movies**

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Charlie Chan's Secret." 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Littlest Rebel." 3:45, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Anything Goes," a musical film with Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman and Charles Ruggles. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Hit Parade of '36," a complete musical comedy. Tomorrow: Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." Stage: Ricardo Cortez appearing in a sketch especially written for him. Musical review, "Sunkist Limited."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink." Adapted to the screen from Clarence Budington Kelland's Saturday Evening Post story, "Dreamland." Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Professional Soldier," co-starring Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. Also "Exclusive Story," with Franchot Tone and Madge Evans.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Victor McLaglen in "The Informer," screened from Liam O'Flaherty's novel of the same name. Fenway: 12:45, 3:47, 6:49, 9:51. Paramount: 9:15, 12:18, 3:21, 6:24, 9:27. Also "Her Master's Voice," with Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 2:27, 5:29, 8:31. Paramount: 10:58, 2, 5:03, 8:07.

UNIVERSITY—Sylvia Sidney in "Mary Burns, Fugitive." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Ronald Colman in "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 2:10, 4:55, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Freckles." 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

EXETER — Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Secret." 2:15, 5:05, 8, Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "I Found Stella Parish." 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"West Indies Cruise." "Radio Rascals." "Sunday Sports in Mexico." "Nature Speaks." and other shorts.

FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment." with English titles. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Skiing." with Hannes Schneider.

TREMONT—May Robson in "Three Kids and a Queen." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Ann Sothern and Jack Haley in "The Girl Friend." 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Jean Harlow in "China Seas." Also Zasu Pitts in "Hot Tip."

MODERN—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Nevada." 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:36.

BOSTON—Preston Foster in "We're Only Human." 11:06 a. m., 2, 4:54, 7:48, 10:26. Stage: Joe Cook in his new musical review "Topsy Turvy," featuring Charles Columbus and Harriette Casperton.

MEMORIAL—"King of Burlesque," with Warner Baxter, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and others. 10:05 a. m., 12:10, 2:15, 4:20, 6:25, 8:27. Preview: "The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 10:05.

**Music**

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Guest conductor, Dimitri Mitropoulos. 2:30.

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Bay State Concert Band. Walton Ives, conductor. Oliver Ames Jr Post 117 Hall, American Legion, Longwood and Brookline Avenues, 8.

HINGHAM WPA CONCERT—Boston Concert Orchestra. Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Hingham High School. 8.

JORDAN HALL — Recital by Winifred Christie on the Moor double keyboard piano. 8:30.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra. Theodore Bailey, conductor. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

**Other Events**

BOSTON GARDEN—President's Birthday Ball. 7:20.

MR PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show. "Rip Van Winkle." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

CITY CLUB—Talk on "Problems in Modern Law Enforcement." by L. C. Schilder, chief of identification division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. 7:45.

DU BURON STUDIO—"An Evening of Poetry," presented by Marjorie Knapp. 1128 Boylston Street. 8:15.

JACOB SLEEPER HALL—Illustrated lecture on "The Island of Saints and Scholars" by Prof. Sidney Gunn of Boston University, under the auspices of the Charitable Irish Society. 688 Boylston Street. 8. Open to the public without charge.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Annual charity ball of the Canadian Club of Boston. Music by the Aleppo Temple Chanters of 115 voices during intermission. Dancing 9 to 1.

WEST ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Theater in "Perfect Harmony" with orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. Robert Gould Shaw School Hall, Mt. Vernon Street. 7:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Illustrated lecture on "Some Further Wanderings of the Wilcoxes," by DeWitt G. Wilcox. Copley Square. 8.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Talk on "Children of 'Light,'" by Charles J. Connick, stained glass master craftsman. Also music by Alexander Romanesque and Domenic De Grantis, violinists, accompanied by Louise Dumas, pianist. 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

## Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Paintings IV" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

CURRENT EVENTS—Lecture on "China" by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, Hotel Statler, 10:30.

NORTH END WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"The American Constitution," by S. Vecchione, with musical program. North End Health Unit, 41 North Margin Street. 1:30.

# Cubs-Reds Game Thrown Out — Johnny Quinn Joins Dad — No H-Y Relays

## Can-Am Game Thrown Out By Art Ross

The iron hand of Arthur H. Ross, president of the Canadian-American Hockey League, pounded out another severe penalty this morning when he ruled out the game played between the Boston Cubs and Providence, at Providence last night. It was the second ruling within two weeks that rocked the league with opinions.

Providence defeated the Boston team, 4 to 3, in overtime. The Reds had the regulation number of 14 players dressed going into the game and during the first period Rod Lorrain, forward, was injured and unable to continue play. President Jean Dubuc of the Reds asked Referee Frank Synnott and President Ross if Doggie Kuhn, a spare players, could be dressed and used. The answer from both individuals was no! Despite the answer Kuhn dressed and played.

Weston W. Adams, president of the Cubs, protested the use of Kuhn when the matter came up between the first and second periods, but entered no official protest at the conclusion of the game despite the fact that his team was defeated. Ross, however, asserted last night the matter would not drop then and stated that his decision would be deferred until this morning.

In the official ruling all scoring figures are to be thrown out and the game will be feplayed at the end of the season if the result would have any bearing on the way the teams finish. If Boston or Providence or any other team should be within a point or two of a playoff position and the replaying of this game would determine the standing it will be replayed at Providence.

### *Oklahoma Boy Enters Hurdles in B. A. A. Meet*

Sam Allen, Oklahoma Baptist University senior, who has rushed to the front in the past two years as one of Uncle Sam's chief Olympic hopes for the high hurdles in 1936, will come to Boston for the Forty-Seventh Annual B. A. A. Games to make his debut in Boston competition. Announcement is made by Tom Kanaly, director of the games, of Allen's acceptance of an invitation to start in the 45 yards high hurdles, annually a feature of the B. A. A. Games, at the Boston Garden on Saturday, Feb. 8.

With the definite retirement of Percy Beard from track competition Allen stands out as the premier high hurdler in the country. The slender Oklahoman won the National Collegiate A. A. 120-yard hurdles championship last June, doing 14.5s., against a strong wind and defeating such aces as Sam Klopsteck of Stanford; Phil Cope and Roy Staley of U. S. C.; Tom Moore of California, Dan Caldemyer of Indiana and Phil Good of Bowdoin.

### Boston Golfer Captures Guest Prize in Florida

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30—Francis Ouimet of Boston, former national amateur champion and Walker Cup star, won the guest prize in the eighth annual one-day tournament of the Committee of One Hundred, the leading organization of business men in this city, with a card of 41—39—80 on the La Gorce course here yesterday.

## Collins Hands Troy His 1936 Troubles

By a Staff Photographer

**Eddie Collins (Left) and Phil Troy**

The Boston Red Sox General Manager and His Club "Sec" Get Their Heads Together Over the Roster List. This Pair Probably Knows the Affairs of a Big League Baseball Club as Well as Any Other Two Men in the Game

## Baseball Club Secretaries Kept Busy, Says Phil Troy

Phil Troy, secretary of the Boston Red Sox and one of the best informed baseball men in the major leagues today, as well as one of the best dressed, tilted back in his chair. No matter how much business there is at hand, Phil always has a spare minute for the baseball writer. This scribe was interested in the duties of club secretaries in general and Mr. Troy in particular.

"There is much more to this business of being a club secretary than the outsider realizes," began Troy. "It all boils down to this: the team manager is responsible for his ball players on the field; it's up to the secretary to direct them off the field. The ball player's business is the secretary's business."

**Player Just Plays**

The big league player, says Troy, does nothing except play baseball. The secretary makes all traveling reservations. Two days before the Red Sox are scheduled to leave on a road trip, Phil posts a notice in the Fenway Park clubhouse, informing the men when they are expected to have their bags ready and what time the train goes. The players do not see their grips from the time they leave the clubhouse until they are on board the train.

Troy is in charge of all taxi, train and hotel reservations made by the Red Sox. It is his business to see that no one misses the westbound limited. If a player misses his train, he is fined $50 and pays his own train fare.

Troy admits that a secretary's biggest worry while traveling is the slow-dressing ball player. Time, tide and trains wait for no man—not even for a big leaguer. Phil has saved many a player $50.

A manager can be a big help to the club secretary, especially in the little matter of getting players started for trains. Joe Cronin keeps the Red Sox hustling, both on the field and in the clubhouse. Troy credits Billy Werber with being the slowest dresser among the Red Sox, for apparently no good reason. Billy would miss many trains in the course of the season if it were not for the watchful eye of his club "sec."

**Decide on Roomies**

Troy and Cronin put their heads together and decide what players will be roomies while on the road. This question is given much thought, because two players might become great pals, two others might not. Troy makes it his business to learn the likes and dislikes of the men and link them up accordingly. The same applies to the writers who travel with the team.

While the Red Sox are in Boston Troy has much to do around Fenway Park. To name a few things, he is in charge of all ushers, police and ticket takers around the park; he orders all supplies, including bats, baseballs and uniforms for the players; he must stand at the press gate and see that everything is run as it should be; at all times he is a walking encyclopedia for players, newspapermen and everyone else connected with or interested in baseball.

**Against Air Travel**

The Red Sox secretary has an unlimited knowledge of train schedules and hotel and train rates. He can tell you at once what time any west or eastbound limited leaves, what time it will pass through each city en route and what hour it will arrive at its destination. He knows to the minute how long it takes, by taxi, to get from any clubhouse in the American League to the nearest station.

Troy does not believe that big league clubs will ever do extensive traveling by air. In the first place, a majority of ball players will not get into a plane because the risk is too great. Also, weather conditions throw a plane schedule off, which would naturally be a tremendous handicap to any major league club. It would take a separate plane to carry the eight trunks used by the Red Sox.

Phil Troy first came into baseball with the old Boston Braves back in 1914 as an office clerk. At the beginning of the following year he moved over to the Red Sox office. In August 1915 he went back to the Braves. In 1916, after finishing classes in a private school, Phil took over the position of secretary to Jim Gaffney, who was then president of the Braves. One year later he held the same position with Percy Haughton.

After spending 16 months in the service, Troy returned to Boston as traveling secretary of the Braves, where he remained until appointed general manager of the Waterbury Eastern League club in 1928. In 1929 he came to the Red Sox as traveling secretary and has been there ever since.

The Red Sox "sec" learned more during the six months he was in the minors than he had up until that time in the majors. That one season at Waterbury has given Troy an excellent background for his present position. A year among the "little fellows" would be good schooling for any big league official.

### Paul Waner Wins at Golf

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Paul Waner, who plays golf and baseball with almost equal facility, today won the Miami Biltmore left-hander's tournament, defeating J. C. Rogerson of Miami Springs, Fla., 7 and 6, in the 36-hole final.

## Famous Harvard vs. Yale Relays Out of B. A. A. Meet

Harvard will not have a relay team in the coming B. A. A. games at the Garden. That much was definitely made clear to the writer by one Mr. William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, who, after all, should know.

Harvard, however, will have athletes testing their skill if certain of them are sufficiently conditioned and desirous of doing so. Possibly Yale and Dartmouth also will join the Crimson in entering athletes. All will be listed as individuals.

It seems that the agreement to keep out of local meets among these three and Cornell, fostered by the coaches, was entered into in favor of the quadrangular meet to take place at the Garden, Feb. 29. The idea was to concentrate for that particular affair by withholding athletes until then.

**Attitude Is Changed**

This attitude was not unanimously understood and following the Prout Memorial Games, came the conclusion that just the opposite attitude would be more beneficial to the Quadrangular, so instead of remaining aloof as it were, certain of the powers, Dartmouth and Harvard, the most logical institutions to take part in local indoor track meets, elected to display their wares instead of hiding.

Even so, the real attraction of Harvard and Yale in previous B. A. A. meets has been the relay races between them. They will feature the Quadrangular and not the Unicorn attraction. Just who the institutions will send to the Unicorn games has not been announced. In the case of Harvard, Coach Jaako Mikkola must be in something of a dilemma. His track and field youngsters have been wading through the mist of mid-year examinations instead of practicing the co-ordination of muscles.

**Few Athletes Training**

For the past two weeks runners, jumpers and the like could be counted upon the fingers of one's hand around the Crimson lockers. Yesterday there were only three or four jogging around. If any of the Harvard's are to be entered they will have no more than a week to prepare. It just might be that some will take a trip in town the night of the B. A. A. games and don uniforms merely to gather experience for themselves.

Offhand and looking through the records, Capt. Milt Greene is the first name of the likely Harvard entrants. Of course he would be in the hurdles event, but without much in the way of training. Bob Hall, the high jumper, is far from ready, but might go in; the pole vaulters have not taken off from the outside board yet, though Win Pettingall, who did 13 feet in the B. A. A. last year, and Al Barcewicz could enter. Bill Smith, too, might take a try at the hurdles. All in all it is not a fair representation of Harvard nor are the representatives fairly prepared.

## John Quinn Now Working for Dad; Urbanski Signs

Another member of baseball's famous Quinn family has gone to work for the Boston National League baseball club. First it was Bob, and now comes the news of his son John taking over the official duties of the newly formed club, known until several weeks ago as the Braves.

John Quinn, who went to work in the Boston Red Sox office at Fenway Park when his Dad was president of that organization, was relieved of his duties this morning, it was announced by general-manager Eddie Collins. At the same time Collins expressed his regrets over the loss of John who has held a responsible position at Fenway Park for many years, but added that he felt the younger Quinn would be in a better position to advance in baseball under the wing of his father.

John Quinn will become secretary of the Boston Nationals. He is well posted on the affairs of the club through contact with his Dad and will be of tremendous help during the busy spring training days just ahead. As Collins said, "What is our loss is Bob Quinn's gain."

* * *

In about 10 days a well-known Perth Amboy, N. J., barber will set aside shears, razor and the general cares of the tonsorial business to resume a career in baseball. According to Bob Quinn of the Braves, Willie Urbanski, reliable little shortstop, has mailed in his contract and set Feb. 10 as the date when he will start toward Florida.

* * *

Urbanski's contract followed those of Elbie Fletcher and Al Blanche, first baseman and pitcher, respectively, received by Quinn yesterday. Because these two kids are local boys, Fletcher hailing from Milton and Blanche from Somerville, the energetic Boston president, is hopeful of making stars out of them. Such seldom works out, but for the benefit of the team, all good wishes to the boys.

* * *

The roster of the 1936 Boston National League Club issued yesterday lists 14 pitchers, five catchers, seven infielders and six outfielders. Notable points are the listings of Eddie Moriarty, former Holy Cross second baseman who resigned during the past season and who is placed among the outfielders; Al Spohrer, who was believed to be through at the close of last season, and Rabbit Maranville, the big little question right now.

* * *

Bobby Reis, the pitcher-infielder who Bob Quinn secured in a trade with Brooklyn last December, has mailed his signed contract according to a dispatch from St. Paul where Reis makes his winter home.

## Golfers: You'll Be Back in Knickers Again; 'Knicker-Slacks' for Die-Hards

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Knickers are coming back in golf and you bow-legged fellows may as well make up your minds to like it . . . the 1936 knickers will be less baggy than the old plus fours, but they'll be knickers just the same.

For the die hards there'll be an innovation known as "knicker-slacks" . . . they are slacks amputated below the knee or knickers without a gathering belt or buckle to fasten them to the leg . . . you used to call them knee pants.

* * *

Looks like Jimmy Isaminger was right when he predicted the Athletics would start the season with one good home plate . . . What do you think of Maj. Ralph Sasse's proposal to widen the football field to 200 feet? . . . Patriotic citizens of Stratford, Ont., once offered Howie Morenz, the hockey star, $1000 to remain an amateur . . . Bill Cox, Norfolk Sports Ed, is coming to town for the baseball writers' dinner.

* * *

**Miler to Fly East**

Hooray for the Dodgers for making Johnny Gorman business manager . . . You can't call that a daffy deal . . . Norman Bright, California miler, will fly here Saturday for the Millrose Games . . . then fly back in time to resume teaching duties Monday morning . . . It happened a long time ago, but movies of the Ohio State-Notre Dame game, which the "Irish" won 18 to 13 by scoring 12 points in the last two minutes, still are going strong . . . Three sets of film are going around . . . But they can't begin to meet the demand.

* * *

**Doubles for Movie Exec**

W. A. Benswanger, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates, formerly was a music critic of note . . . And James Mulvey, vice-president of the Dodgers, doubles as a movie exec at $400 per week. . . . Ernie Lanigan, the International League's demon press agent, was baseball's first real statistician . . . Although only 27, Mel Ott has just signed his twelfth major league contract. . . . Mike Kelly of Minneapolis says 1936 will be baseball's best year since 1929 . . . Here's hoping . . . Clark Griffith must believe so, too, with a $500,000 price tag on Buddy Myers.

### College Basketball Results

Alabama 38, Mississippi 32.
Augustana 43, St. Ambrose 24.
Creighton 41, Drake 30.
Eastern S. T. 23, Kentucky Wes. 18.
Georgetown 43, Army 31.
Hastings 29, Midland 21.
Indiana 39, Slippery Rock 26.
Morningside 37, South Dakota 25.
Navy 38, William and Mary 24.
St. John's 40, La Salle 26.
Western Kentucky T. 36, Middle Tenn 14.
Wyoming 37, Colorado 20.

### Canadian-American Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 19 | 1 | 8 | 90 | 47 | 37 |
| Springfield | 13 | 3 | 13 | 83 | 71 | 29 |
| Providence | 14 | 3 | 12 | 64 | 78 | 31 |
| New Haven | 12 | 3 | 15 | 81 | 97 | 27 |
| Boston | 8 | 2 | 18 | 67 | 92 | 18 |

Result, Jan. 29

Philadelphia 4, Springfield 2.

### Canadian Team Wins

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Canadian hockey team, which will defend its olympic title at Garmisch-Partenkirchen next month, defeated the French Volants 5 to 2 last night. The Canadians led 1—0 in the first period, 4—2 at the end of the second and then added another counter in the final frame.

### Judy Signs With Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30 (AP)—Lyle Judy, on whom the St. Louis Cardinals now rely to play second base when Manager Frank Frisch retires from active service, signed his 1936 contract yesterday.

## By-Plays

*By George M. R. Holmes*
*Sports Editor*

**Madison Square Garden and Amateur Sports**

IT IS interesting to note that the paid attendance at Madison Square Garden, New York, during the first half of the 1935-36 season noted a gain of something like 9 per cent over 1934-35. And the most interesting part of this news to me is the fact that amateur hockey and basketball figured prominently in this increase. Before professional hockey entered the United States, amateur hockey enjoyed great success in those sections of the country where indoor rinks existed; but of late years the amateur end of the game could not draw enough to make the holding of the games pay expenses. This is still true in some cities; but in New York it has been different. In the seven games of amateur hockey played at the Garden during the first half of the year, the average attendance was slightly better than 10,000.

**Professional Sports Need Amateur**

Despite the fact that some of those persons who are most interested in the promotion and financial success of professional sports have not seemed to believe that the success of amateur sports has any great bearing on the success of the professional game, we have always maintained that if professional sports are to thrive, the amateurs must go along with them. If for nothing more than the development of future professionals, the amateur game is a necessity, and we believe that baseball has clearly proven this. But aside from this, it has also been our contention that amateur sports, properly conducted and given a fair break, will pay for themselves, and we would point to the experience of Madison Square Garden as proof of this claim.

* * *

**The New England Lawn Tennis Ranking**

One of the most interesting features of the New England Lawn Tennis Association ranking list for 1935 was the placing of Paul L. Guibord of Dartmouth at No. 1 among the men players of that section of the country. The fact that he is an undergraduate at Dartmouth and one of the younger generation of players is encouraging to those who have regretted the fact that Greater Boston and New England have, of late years, played a very small part in furnishing men players for the United States Lawn Tennis Association ranking committee to select for its nation's first 10. Thanks to the wonderful work done by Mrs. George W. Wightman in developing girl players, New England's showing among the first 10 women players of the country has been very satisfactory; but with the men it has been far different.

**Jones Last to Place in Nation's First 10**

Unless greatly mistaken, Arnold W. Jones of Providence and Yale was the last New England male player to win a place in the nation's first 10 and that was back in 1927. Previous to that time the last one to win a place was R. Norris Williams 2d, last placed among the nation's first 10 in 1925. It is had to account for this marked decline in men tennis stars in the section of the country where the game used to thrive and furnish more than its share of first 10 players. Like every other sports activity, the field has broadened greatly and other parts of the country have developed players who were able to force out the easterners. What New England tennis now needs is some one with Mrs. Wightman's enthusiasm and skill to take the young boys and men who are tennis inclined and develop them into players who will be able to do as well in national competition as have the girls and young women who have been taught by the lady who has won more national championship titles than any other tennis player.

## Sporting Around the Hub

**Found: A Real Hockey League President**

THE Canadian-American Hockey League has a president. And has a president who neither hesitates nor haggles when it comes to making decisions. The Board of Governors might take him to task later, but he renders his rulings as he sees them, and fearlessly. Art Ross is the president referred to, and he has made two astounding rulings in the space of a week. First, he fined Springfield $500, the club owner $100, and indefinitely suspended a player because of assault upon a referee. Now he has thrown the Providence-Boston game, played last night, right off the records because the Reds used an ineligible player.

His first ruling brought vigorous protests from Springfield, but his decision was upheld and vindicated at a special meeting of the governors. This ruling on the game at Providence will bring much heavier pressure on the new president. His stand is in accordance with the league regulations. A team is permitted to dress only 14 players and Providence used 15. President Dubuc of the Reds knew what his team was doing because he asked both Referee Synnott and Ross and was told not to. The pressure probably will be stressed upon influence because of the fact that Ross is general-manager of the Bruins and Cubs; but that holds little water when his stand is one that upholds a league rule.

Judge James Dooley, predecessor to Ross as league president, and part owner of the Reds, made a similar ruling back in 1930 when New Haven and Springfield played a game Jan. 18, in which ineligible players were used. The writer's suggestion to Providence is to protest. Not that it will do any good, but the Springfield protest brought a meeting and with it vindication and new admiration for Art Ross as a league president.

* * *

**Squash Racquets**

Massachusetts squash racquets championship play has been narrowed down to the round of eight. The draw for the quarterfinals is as follows: Donald J. Meiklejohn vs. John G. Cornish; Harry K. Cross vs. J. Lindsay Ware; Richard V. Wakeman vs. R. W. Gilder; Thomas E. Jansen Jr. vs. John M. Hall.

Wakeman, Jansen and Hall played yesterday in third-round matches at the Union Boat Club.

Wakeman, Union B. C. player and president of the Bay State association, beat W. F. Howe Jr., also of the boat club, 17—16, 16—15, 15—16, 15—12; Jansen eliminated W. T. Holden of the University Club, 15—11, 17—18, 15—11, 18—16; and Hall required four games to down Leonard Wheeler of the U. B. C., 10—15, 15—6, 16—11, 15—12.

* * *

**N. E. Billiards**

A Boston player, Hyman Colton, became the New England sectional three-cushion billiards champion last night, when Dave Mishel of Brighton eliminated Edward Everett of Brookline, 40 to 39, at the Twentieth Century Club. The Brookline star was leading 39 to 34 before the Brighton player ran six and out.

Play last night gave Mishel and Everett a standing of 5 won and 2 lost each, while Colton has won seven straight matches. Although Colton has not met Everett, his lead assures him of the crown.

The Boston man will be sent to the national three-cushion championship in Detroit, starting Feb. 19, as the New England representative.

* * *

**Here and There**

Massachusetts Tech's track captain, Stanley Johnson, is being groomed for the Olympic hop, step, and jump, by Coach Bob Bowie. . . . Last summer, Johnson, while competing in that event, traveled more than 48 feet. . . . Douglas Raymond, middle distance track star at Boston University, has been invited to compete in the Milrose Games in New York. . . . Raymond is the first Terrier to receive such an honor. . . . Last season the B. U. ace placed fourth in the B. A. A. 600, captured the N. E. A. A. A. U. 600-meter title, and also placed third in the Prout 600. . . . In New York, Raymond will compete in the special 880 against the country's middle distance runners. . . . St. Moritz, in Quincy, will be the scene of a winter sports carnival next Sunday with speed skating, ski jumping, and fancy skating features.

* * *

Jean Bauer of Providence, medalist in the women's national golf championship last fall at Interlachen, will be defending the Grace Doherty Trophy in the annual Miami Biltmore tourney at Coral Gables, Fla., Feb. 4. . . . The M. I. T. wrestling squad will meet C. C. N. Y. Feb. 8 at New York. . . . The Springfield College gymnastic team will give an exhibition at the Melrose High School Gym tomorrow night at 8. . . . All officers were re-elected, with one exception, at the seventeenth annual meeting of the Boston Yacht Club at its comfortable Rowes Wharf Station last night. . . . Blake H. Cooley succeeds James R. Hodder as secretary. . . . Hodder has faithfully served the Boston Y. C. for 14 years, both as a clerical and a flag officer, and asked to be relieved. . . . The Badminton Association of New England has announced that a Greater Boston Class B tourney will be held this year for the first time, starting Feb. 10 at the University Club of Boston. . . . Entries should be sent to Jack Brewer, University Club, Boston, or to Mrs. F. Gregg Bemis, 70 Codman Road, Brookline, Mass.

* * *

**Sports Tonight**

College Hockey—At Boston Arena, Boston College vs. Northeastern, 8.

**Coming Events**

Schoolboy Swimming Meet—At Cambridge, Saturday afternoon and evening, second annual Harvard Interscholastic Swimming Meet, trials at 2, finals at 8.

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, Sunday afternoon, Boston Olympics vs. St. Nicholas Club and two N. E. A. A. A. U. Senior League games.

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden: Saturday, Providence vs. Cubs; Sunday, New York Americans vs. Bruins.

Billiards—Exhibitions and free instruction Monday, at Miah Murray's, 1156 Washington Street, Boston, 7; Kernwood Club, 27 Alpine Street, Malden, 9:15.

**College Hockey Result**

Yale 5, New York A. C. 3.


HAVE SUBURBAN
DRY CLEAN
Everything Dry-Cleanable
PHONE W. P. 8660
SUBURBAN LAUNDRY CO.
INCORPORATED
53-61 William Street
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER
heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
Briarcliff 2100
White Plains 7766

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
BELLIS PHARMACY
"The Store of Personality"
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street — Phone Bronxville 4000
wishes to express their most sincere appreciation for your generous co-operation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
S&W Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Roasting, Frying and Broiling Chickens, 2½ to 3¾ pounds 28c lb.
Fancy Fruits and Groceries
BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
15 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 10200

Where to Dine
NEW YORK, N. Y.

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

CANTERBURY FOOD
is prepared by capable American women cooks in the "Home-Cooked" way—appetizing and attractively served
REASONABLE PRICES
CANTERBURY LUNCH
80 Nassau St., Between John and Fulton
11.00 a. m. to 2.30 p. m.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons.
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
(Sundays included)

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Rosetta Gordon
49TH ST. and LEX. AVE.
Table d'Hote
Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Nut Breads a Specialty

PALMER'S OYSTER BAR
—2 West 49th—
THE BEST OYSTER STEW IN NEW YORK
Pies and Hot Breads that make the meal a feast.
When Shopping Between 34th and 40th Sts. Remember SUSAN PALMER'S NEW DINING LOUNGE 108 East 38th St.
Same refined service and food as the popular 2 West 49th Street.

MELVILLE'S RESTAURANT
In the Stratford-Arms Hotel
115 WEST 70TH STREET
Delicious Home-Cooked Food Served in an Atmosphere of Quality and Refinement.
Dinner 50c up
No Liquor Served
Open Sundays 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FRANCES LYNN
10 WEST 55TH STREET
Just off Fifth Avenue
The Smart Clientele, Deft Service and Délicious Food Attract
PENNYWISE NEW YORKERS

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Leighton's RESTAURANT
Where Westchester Dines
90 Mamaroneck Avenue
(Half-way between Altman's and Keith's R.K.O. Theatre)
Catering and Bakery Depts.

PORTLAND, ORE.
The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · BEacon 7914

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
608 S. W. Washington St., nr. 6th

Amusements
BOSTON
AARON RICHMOND PRESENTS
TONIGHT—at 8:30—JORDAN HALL
Recital on Moor Double Keyboard Piano
WINIFRED CHRISTIE
TOM'W EVE. at 8:15 SAT. A.M. 10:30
Vienna CHOIR BOYS
JORDAN HALL TICKETS NOW

SHUBERT —LAST 4 TIMES— Tonight at 8 Sharp
FAREWELL TOUR!!
WALTER HAMPDEN
in the famous romantic Grand Heroic Comedy
CYRANO de BERGERAC
as played by Mr. Hampden nearly 1000 times
Evgs. 55c to $2.75. Mats. 55c to $2.20, tax inc.

# Rhode Island Is Seething Over Constitutional Vote; People to Decide on Change

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30—Dispute over the issue of revising the Rhode Island Constitution has plunged this State into a political campaign which promises to increase in intensity as the date of the special election to settle the issue draws nearer.

Governor Green last week selected March 10 at the date for election and his act was the spark that has set off the fireworks. Democrats who have struggled for such a constitutional revision for decades have taken to the stump and are proclaiming that at last the wishes of the people are being realized. Republicans who have fought against any constitutional change have launched a campaign to halt the movement which they see as a violation of the people's rights and an attempt by the party in power to maintain its hold on the State.

**Shifts Balance of Power**

There is no mystery attached to the Democratic program. What the Administration wants is a revision of the system of representation in the Legislature which will be based more equally according to population and will deprive the smaller rural communities of the control they have held for so long in the State Senate. The Republican Party, whose principal strength in Rhode Island lies in the rural communities, naturally opposes any plan that will curtail the representation from these rural towns.

The Democrats point out that the Constitution has been in force since 1842, is one of the oldest state constitutions in the United States and should be brought up to date, but the only major change the Democrats are eager to make is this change to revamp the legislative representation.

**Voters Will Decide**

On March 10 the voters of the State will decide whether there shall be a constitutional convention. On the same ballot they also will choose delegates to represent them at the constitutional convention, provided there is an affirmative majority on the first question.

The Republican argument against the convention plan has been summed up ably by Col. Frank W. Tillinghast.

"This convention," he said, "should be called a convention of the cities to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, with the rest of the State invited to look on and see the sacred rights of the towns traded off and divided by the cities, with the City of Providence getting the lion's share."

**Cities Will Control**

Because delegates to the convention will be elected according to population, the three largest cities in the State—Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket—will have a majority. These cities are controlled by Democrats. Thus, if the Democrats at the convention are undivided, they easily can control the session. The only hope of the Republicans is that a rift may develop in the Democratic Party and give the Republicans the balance of power.

One of the minor changes expected to be made in the constitution, which has all but been obscured by a heated debate over revision of the representation system, provides for life tenure for judges on the Supreme Court. This may be extended to provide life tenure for judges on the superior courts also. Many Republican leaders agree that this is a worth-while change which would help to free the courts from political dictation.

**Issue a Strong One**

Meanwhile, city and town political committees are busy drawing up their slates of nominees for delegates to the convention and from now until the election the State will be busy with political rallies and stump speeches. No issue in this State in recent years has raised such a storm of debate.

Although the issue of the constitutional convention has overshadowed all other matters at the State House, the Legislature is moving forward this week with a variety of important measures.

Most important probably are the bills which call for revision of the State's caucus laws. Several of these bills have been filed, but the one which has won the most support is a measure advocated for many years by the Rhode Island League of Women Voters. It was introduced by Senator William G. Troy, and simultaneously in the lower branch of the Legislature by Representative Richard D. Windsor. Senator Troy is a Democrat; Windsor is a Republican.

**Designed As a Curb**

The measure is designed to curb the power of a powerful political organization and to give more opportunity to independent candidates. Its provisions call for uniformity of application of the caucus law to all cities and towns; control by law of party management; wide publication of the time, place, offices to be filled and names of candidates appointed by the party committee, in time to give the voters ample opportunity to present names of additional candidates.

It also provides that a small number of electors may submit the names of additional candidates, that ample time be allowed to insure attendance of all party voters in a district; that the voter be protected by the use of a single secret ballot; that all caucuses be held at town or city expense; that opposing factions be represented among the caucus officials.

At present only the "organization" is in charge of the caucus. The new law provides that the "organization" may control the moderator, but enables an independent group of voters to have a caucus clerk and at least one assistant clerk appointed.

**Labor of Legislation**

Important and far-reaching changes in Rhode Island's labor laws are among the major bills facing the Legislature this week.

One measure backed by the Administration and providing for changes in workmen's compensation laws failed to come up for action in the House last week. It has been referred to a committee and public hearings are expected to be held this week before final action is taken by the Assembly.

So important has labor legislation become at the State House, that a bill was filed last week by Senator James Butler of Coventry which would set up a special labor legislation committee in the Senate to pass on the many proposals that are being offered. The Coventry Senator believes that the special committee is necessary if proper consideration is to be given to new labor laws.

**For Labor Commissioner**

A bill to provide a state commissioner who would have wide authority over regulating hours of work for women and minors was approved last week by a House committee and is expected to be acted upon later this week. The commissioner would be empowered to investigate and regulate hours of work and wages and severe penalties would be provided for violations. The commissioner would operate under the State Department of Labor.

At the instigation of Attorney General John P. Hartigan, a measure was introduced in the Senate designed to speed up and facilitate the prosecution of crime. The bill provides for speedier extradition, allows state police to cross state lines when in close pursuit of suspects and provides for reciprocal parole practices between Rhode Island and other states.

Two financial measures before the House call for $17,500 for the state's tercentenary program and allow Providence to borrow $50,000 to develop an entrance to proposed Blackstone Park, the work to be done under PWA.

# The Monitor's Radio Guide

## Program Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

| 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 **Radio Guild: Shakespeare's** | Pedro Via and his tango | "Flash Gordon": sketch..... | Hits and Encores: talks; music |
| 5:15 **"Richard III," Part I**..... | orchestra concert..... | Carl Moore's Orchestra..... | Hits and Encores: talks; music |
| 5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch | "The Birth of a Song": dram- | "Jack Armstrong": sketch.... | Hits and Encores: talks; music |
| 5:45 Little Orphan Annie: sketch | atization and orchestra.... | Dick Tracy: detective sketch.. | Hits and Encores: talks; music |
| 6:00 News; "Supper Show"; songs | Evening Tattler: skits; music. | Yankee News Servic..... | Patti Chapin; orchestra..... |
| 6:15 Songs in the Night..... | News; Musical Turns; records | "Melody Sweethearts"..... | News of Youth, comment..... |
| 6:30 News; soloist; sport briefs... | "Salute": sketches and music. | Radio Rendezvous: interviw.. | Report; George Hall's Orch... |
| 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news..... | Truth Barlow: sketch..... | Musical Moments: recording.. | Imperial Hawaiian Band..... |
| 7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.... | "Myrt and Marge": drama.. | Talk, Sen. Jess Metcalf, R. I. |
| 7:15 'Nine to Five': comedy serial | "Popeye the Sailor": sktch... | Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or. | "Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole; |
| 7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch... | Studio chorus recital..... | Kate Smith: Miller's Orch.... | instrumentalists; soloists.... |
| 7:45 Miners Quartet: Mine Boss.. | "Tom Powers, "Life Studies"... | **Boake Carter, news comment** | Yankee News Service..... |
| 8:00 **Music Is My Hobby: pianist.** | Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Ed- | "Harv and Esther": comedy; | Museum talk: "Ancestral Art" |
| 8:15 **NBC String Symphony Orch-** | ward G. Robinson; Lawrence | soloists; trio; orchestra..... | Francis J. Cronin, organist... |
| 8:30 **estra concert, conducted by** | Stallings; Shirley Booth; | Phil Cook, "Just Another | **Little Symphony Orchestra,** |
| 8:45 **Frank Black**..... | Don Johnson; Frank Fay... | Amateur": sketch; music... | **Phillips James, conductor** |
| 9:00 Death Valley Days: western | Lanny Ross presents Show | Caravan: Walter O'Keefe; | Jack Fisher's Orchestra..... |
| 9:15 dramtic sketch: soloist..... | Boat: Frank McIntyre; Win- | Casa Loma Orch.; soloist... | Andrew F. Kelly, comment.... |
| 9:30 **America's Town Meeting:** | ifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault; | **"Details New Farm Program** | "Listen to This"; variety.... |
| 9:45 **"Can We Solve the Money** | blackface; orchestra..... | **Replacing AAA," Rep. Jones** | Yankee News Service..... |
| 10:00 **Problem?" James P. War-** | Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor- | Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; | **Dr. Charles M. Courboin,** |
| 10:15 **burg and David C. Coyle**... | sey's Orchestra; Leopold | soloists and specialties.... | **organ recital**..... |
| 10:30 **"Sutter's Gold": dramatic** | Stokowski; Bob Burns, co- | **Dramatizations of the news..** | Perley Stevens's Orchestra.... |
| 10:45 **sketch based on Gold Rush** | median; guest soloists..... | Spotlight Revue: variety..... | **Lyric Trio: vocalists**..... |
| 11:00 Reports; news; Ranny Weeks | Forecasts. E. B. Rideout; news | Yankee News Service..... | Ozzie Nelson and his dance |
| 11:15 and his dance orchestra.... | Sports review: Musical Turns | Johnny Hamp's Orchestra.... | orchestra..... |
| 11:30 **Address, President Roose-** | **Address, President Roosevelt;** | **Address, President Roosevelt;** | **Address, President Roosevelt;** |
| 11:45 **velt; speakers; soloists; or..** | **speakers; soloists; orchs...** | **soloists; speakers; orchs....** | **speakers; soloists; orch....** |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

***Up to Luncheon***

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.

***After Luncheon***

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), The Magic of Speech.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
4:15 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks": Washington program.
6:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:45 WEEI, New Hampshire Winter Sports Forecast.

***Dinner and After***

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Eleanor Powell; Osgood Perkins; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdin's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "College Prom"; James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties; Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel: musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter": dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Other Americas": speaker; Edward Tomlinson; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne": soloists; orch.

***Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts***

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

# *Behind Boston Microphones*

**Drama**

Radio stations have developed a tradition, whether they know it or not, in the "little theater" companies or dramatic casts of some sort that practically all of them boast. Just as a circus refuses to go on tour without the traditional snake charmer act, so do radio staffs feel that they must have some devotees of the "drayma" around in order to be a full-fledged station.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston radio stations conform to this trend fairly well. On WBZ, and heard from its Springfield studios, are the WBZA Players, founded in 1927 and said to be the second oldest radio dramatic group in the country. Just under the big Edison clock on Tremont Street, "Bob" Burlen of WEEI directs the staff members in a number of productions. At the Yankee Network headquarters in Kenmore Square, Fred Bishop, a well-known stage director, conducts WNAC and WAAB's drama work with the help of radio professionals within reach of his telephone arm.

♪ ♪ ♪

At WHDH, in the Touraine Hotel, the Radio Theater Guild holds up the dramatic torch under the direction of Anton Leader. This group of nine players was organized a year ago and adapts the great classical dramas for radiocasting.

♪ ♪ ♪

The WBZA group hails back to the days when there were few script writers and they often had to read from a single script crowded around a single microphone. Today they have reached the dignity of producing sketches written for them. "Bob" White, who was one of the original members of the company, directs them. Many listeners perhaps have heard their play, "The Plough," written by Gordon Hawkins of Westfield, Mass., dealing with the conflict between two generations in a family of Polish workers in the Connecticut tobacco fields.

♪ ♪ ♪

Currently popular on WEEI are the "Charlie and Willie" skits in the "Evening Tattler" period at 6, every evening. This comedy act consists of "Vic" Whitman of WEEI's production staff and Fred Hawkins, an announcer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Many feminine listeners are familiar with the "Friendly Kitchen" morning dramas and the "Salute" sketches every Thursday at 6:30 p. m. In memory are the "Buddy and Blake" and "Captain Bailey and Widder Dyer" sketches produced by WEEI.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fred Bishop, who has been in "stock" for 30 years, directs the destinies of such shows as the "Master of Mystery" the "Affairs of the Hemingways" and the "Marriage Clinic" sketches over WNAC or WAAB. The first two he writes and produces himself and the third drama puts him in the "Dorothy Dix" role of family counselor. The latter period is constructed from letters sent to Mr. Bishop, the solutions are determined by Miss Frances McDonald, formerly a lay judge of the Good Will Court in New York, after which comes production.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Radio Theater Guild of WHDH concentrates upon familiar classical plays and gave Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" on its first program in May, 1935. On Feb. 2 this group will do Alfred Sutro's "The Two Virtues."

♪ ♪ ♪

**'Washington Speaks'**

New England is to hear from each of its Senators and Representatives in a series of informative discussions which are being heard on Tuesday and Thursday evenings over the Yankee Network. The talks originate in Washington but come by direct wire to the Yankee Network and are distributed over its 10 stations in New England. WAAB is the key station in Boston. Already Senators Metcalf and Gerry of Rhode Island, Coolidge of Massachusetts, Austin and Gibson of Vermont, Maloney of Connecticut, and White of Maine have consented to speak.

A. D. H.

## Fisherman Rescued After 50 Hours at Sea

WELLFLEET, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—Edgar O'Connor, Wellfleet fisherman, was snug and warm aboard the coast guard cutter Harriet Lane today after 50 freezing hours aboard his ice-locked dragger.

The Lane smashed through ice floes to take Mr. O'Connor's dragger, the 35-foot Evelyn, in tow last night. The Lane's commander reported he was towing the craft to Provincetown. Mr. O'Connor refused to leave his ship Tuesday night, after he had crossed an ice floe to save it from drifting to sea. Without food or fuel, and with his engine useless, he remained aboard to await the coast guard's arrival.

## Proposed Oil Farm In Saugus Refused

Overturning the action of the Saugus Board of Selectmen today State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity, denied to the Pine's River Terminal Co. the right to erect a 3,000,000-barrel oil station on the Saugus marshes. Mr. Garrity declared that the oil farm would be a fire menace.

The Saugus selectmen had already granted the company a permit but on Jan. 17, citizens of Revere and representatives of the Point of Pines Yacht Club appeared at a State House hearing to protest the action.

# Boston Hears Townsend Plan Debated

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson "cracked down" on the Townsend old-age pension plan last night in Boston Garden, where he denounced the plan as designed to paralyze production and employment, to destroy manufacture and distribution, to be met with revolt from the masses of the people and to fall at the first hurdle of its initial cost.

In the first of a series of debates on the Townsend $200-a-month old-age pension proposal to be held throughout the nation, General Johnson leveled two major charges against the plan. It would, he said, result in no additional purchasing power, but would merely take from the producing class and give to the nonproducers. It would also, according to him, so pyramid prices through the passing on to the consumer of the 2 per cent transaction tax that prices in some instances would triple.

**Says It Will Pay Its Way**

Dr. Clinton Wunder, proponent of the plan, denied these assumptions categorically, and stressed what he declared was a little-publicized aspect of the plan. The Townsendites propose, he said, that the plan pay its way. Contrary to popular belief, the Townsendites were depicted not as proposing a $200-a-month-pension immediately. Rather do they suggest that the tax be collected for four months and the pension started the fifth month on the basis of what money may have been collected.

Dr. Wunder argued that the plan would cost about $20,000,000,000 when in full force and that there would be about 7,500,000 persons over 59 who would be eligible. Much dispute developed over the value of transactions in the United States.

**Differ on Transactions**

Dr. Wunder contended the transactions totaled $1,200,000,000,000 in 1929, but sloughed off to $600,000,000,000 in 1934 because of a slowing up in the turn-over of money. General Johnson argued that there would be about $150,000,000,000 worth of transactions to be taxed, and that this amount would yield only $30 a month as a pension.

But Dr. Wunder emphasized that the Townsendites would be content to start with the proceeds on the value of transactions, whatever they may be, confident that the increased turn-over of money resulting from the spending of the old people would speedily raise the transactions to a point where the full $200 would be possible.

General Johnson contended that the transaction value is not the right place to look.

**Only Taxable Money**

He argued that in the final analysis the only money that can be taxed is the $48,000,000,000 of national income. The turnover of money or the value of all transactions may equal $600,000,000,000, but all the money there actually is to tax is the $48,000,000,000, he argued.

That means that in the end the $20,000,000,000 cost of the plan must be raised by a tax on the $48,000,000,000, and that would mean a tax of about 50 per cent to be passed on to the consumer, according to General Johnson.

Dr. Wunder's answer to this part of the debate was that the retailer would not pass on the tax to the consumer. Of course, he said, prices will rise somewhat, but this price rise will be more than discounted by the rise in purchasing power and employment. He asserted that the merchant would absorb the tax, taking it out of his overhead just as he does the 2 per cent cash discount.

**Simple Distribution**

General Johnson emphasized that wealth is production. "The plain fact," he said, "of the Townsend plan is that Dr. Townsend proposes to take half of what the 30,000,000 workers produce to give to 10,000,000 who are not producers.

"Now 26,000,000 of these heads of families get less than $2400 a year and all our figures show that they don't save anything. If the aged who have few dependents, took it away from the poor workers who have an average of 4.4 dependents they would reduce the income of every man who labors for his family by more than half, but they couldn't increase consumption, production and employment at all because the present recipients—laborers and producers—already spend it all to create consumption and employment.

"It wouldn't be an increase in employment. It wouldn't be an increase in consuming power. It would merely be a shift in consuming power."

**Based on Assumption**

General Johnson's declaration that the purchasing power of the workers and producers would be cut in half is based on his assumption that the cost of the Townsend plan would be about $24,000,000,000 assessed on $48,000,000,000 of national income, necessitating a 50 per cent tax to be passed on in a 50 per cent boost in prices. If 50 per cent is added to prices, 50 per cent is automatically taken from purchasing power, according to the General's reasoning.

Dr. Wunder contended that some $17,000,000,000 a year could be saved by the Townsend plan through the ending or sharp curtailment of relief expenditures, through halving of the crime bill and through the closing of poorhouse doors.

He argued that the New Deal had spent $23,000,000,000 before it located the revenue and that the Townsend cause should be entitled to as much, especially since it would raise the revenue first. General Johnson admitted he did not know from where the money was coming to amortize the New Deal, but argued that nothing would be solved by doubling the nation's financial burden.

## Old Frigate to Be Saved

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Jan. 30 (AP)—The British frigate Augusta, which was sunk in the Revolutionary War battle of Red Bank, will be preserved with WPA funds. Gloucester authorities will ask for the funds to build a coffer dam for the vessel, now docked at the city's river front.


HOTEL BRAEMORE

AN APARTMENT HOME of Distinction for Transient or Permanent Guests. Licht Housekeeping Suites of 1-2-3 Rooms
466 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston KEN more 4600
Send for Descriptive Folder
An Easy Walk to The Mother Church

fine furs at great reductions
terms if desired
Spaulding & Riedel Inc.
Furriers
376 Boylston Street, Boston
Tel. KENmore 3870 or 3918

Again we have the pleasure of saying THANK YOU to all the Monitor readers who patronized us during the past year. We take this opportunity to assure our patrons that the maintenance of a service which satisfies is our constant endeavor.

FREY'S
276 HARVARD STREET
BROOKLINE
*Better care means better hair.*
PHONE
ASP 0800

SUNDAY
General Motors Concert
CONDUCTOR ERNO RAPEE
RICHARD BONELLI BARITONE
WEAF—10-11 P. M., E. S. T.
NBC Nation-wide Network

PROPERTY OWNERS!
*This man can save money for YOU*

EVERY property owner should know this man. He is a responsible member of your community. It is his job to keep your property safe—to help you cut down fire risks and reduce costs. As a local agent for Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company, he will place your business with one of America's oldest and strongest companies. This company has saved its policyholders an average of 20% on the cost of their insurance for the past 85 years. Consult him today! He will give his personal attention to your needs, whether they relate to business or home. Write us for his address.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
*Quincy, Massachusetts*
*AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU*

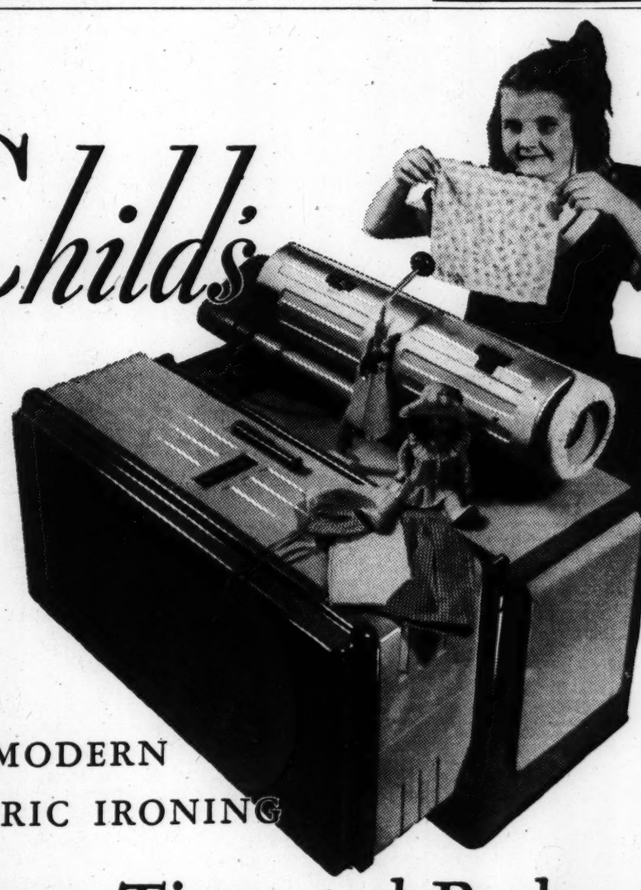
BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS, Inc.

SUITS and TOPCOATS
Thoroughly cleansed, seams brushed and hand pressed by expert workers.
DRESSES and COATS
Cleansed and dyed by our BAILEY PROCESS . . . all pleats restored to their original freshness and all garments are pressed by hand.
CURTAINS
Cleansed or retinted to look fresh and colorful.
RUGS AND DRAPES CLEANSED
New color schemes are often desired at this time of year . . this can be accomplished by having your rugs and drapes dyed.
FURNITURE cleansed and moth-proofed.
NOTE—All this work is done under strict supervision by trained workers, which enables us to give Quality work at all times.

BAILEY'S
*Cleansers and Dyers*

BOSTON 608 Beacon St. Ken. 3838
BOSTON 26 West St. Han. 8126
WINCHESTER 17 Church St. Win. 0528
LEXINGTON 1711 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0441
CONCORD 47 Main St. Concord 429
NEEDHAM 968 Gt. Plain Ave. Need. 1730
AYER 40-B Main St. Ayer 63
NEWTON CENTRE 97 Union C. N. 1027
WINTHROP, 173 Bartlett St. Oce. 0853
MAIN OFFICE: 30 Washburn St., Watertown. Middlesex 4561-2-3-4

*Child's Play!*



MODERN ELECTRIC IRONING

Saves Time and Reduces Fatigue!

This picture of a child operating an electric ironer is important for two reasons. First, it demonstrates how simple and easy modern electric ironing is. Second, it shows how restful this ironing method can be. You'll notice the little girl is *sitting down.*

But there's one thing this picture *doesn't* show. That is, how much electric ironing saves your time! Flatwork—from hankies to sheets and pillow cases—rolls out in *seconds* instead of minutes! And, once you get the hang, there isn't any ironing job you can't do—down to the fussiest of fluffs and ruffles with *less than half* the work it takes by hand!

Once upon a time electric ironers came high, but a glance at the terms on the right will show you how easy it is to own one now!

Boston EDISON Golden Jubilee 1886 • • 1936 50 years of service

Own this new table-top
$1 EASY ELECTRIC IRONER
*a week {payable monthly}*

This is the finest ironer made by Easy—a beautiful table-top model of modern design. It has every Easy convenience and quality feature, including thermostatic heat control, knee and finger-tip controls, visible ironing, practically double open end roll, extension shelves, and many others.

NO DOWN PAYMENT
Liberal terms to Edison Service Customers
*{Slight additional charge for terms}*

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Listed Stock Quotations

# Profit Taking Holds Stock Market Within Narrow Range

Commodity and Money Markets

## Steel and Utility Issues Are Firm In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Various steels, rails, utilities and specialties breasted profit-taking waves in today's stock market, but there were a number of issues unable to hold their heads above water.

Radio preferred "B" jumped 4 points or so and Douglas Aircraft gained 2. Improvement was shown by Consolidated Gas, Columbia Gas, N. Y. Central, Delaware & Hudson, U. S. Steel, American Steel Foundries, Standard Oil of California, Consolidated Oil, Warner Bros., and Electric Boat.

American Can dropped 4, and Case, Deere, Continental Can, U. S. Smelting, Schenley, Hiram Walker and Distillers Corp. were off 1 to 3. The motors were easier.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Grains and cotton milled about indifferently. Bonds were steady and foreign exchanges quiet. Spot silver was lower in London. Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

**Bullish Sentiment Prevails**

Bullish sentiment prevailed in the boardrooms prior to the start of trading.

Followers of alcohol equities read with interest the announcement of the Treasury Department that more than $450,000,000 of liquor taxes were collected in 1935, a record for this class of revenue. The amount was nearly $10,000,000 ahead of the 1918 aggregate.

Those who hold that the building industry will lead this year's recovery movement noted that last week's awards were the largest since April, 1935. Current reports were said to indicate that new industrial construction will reach a high level for the year during February and March.

Attention was given the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which disclosed that the average of retail food prices declined slightly during the two weeks ended Jan. 14. Decreases were found in all commodity groups except dairy products, which were moderately advanced.

Sterling at $5.00⅜ and the French franc at 6.62½ cents, were unchanged at the beginning of foreign exchange dealings.

Quiet steadiness in U. S. Government bonds contrasted today with a brisk turnover in corporate issues at higher prices.

In the Government list small fractional gains and losses were evenly distributed. Treasury 2⅞s and 3s tilted slightly ahead. Home Owners Loan 3s yielded a moderate fraction.

Dealers said the pressure of idle funds was somewhat more evident in the corporate section, an opinion reflected by advances in both high and low price brackets.

Buying of such low-yield issues as American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Santa Fe 4s and Pacific Gas 5s had its counterpart in a continued good call for obligations bearing larger returns.

The continued overflow of excess funds from the low-yield loans into those quoted at lower prices was confined largely to the rails. Fractions to as much as a point were tacked on to St. Paul 5s, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific general 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Railway 4s.

Bond men said Wednesday's new average high for rail equities had stimulated carrier obligations.

Foreign loans were dull and mixed.

## Boston Stocks

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 30, 1936 | | | | |
| .. | Am Eneumt | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| .. | Am Investmt 2nd pf | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5¼ |
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 36½ | 35¾ | 36½ | 37 |
| 5.00 | Boston Elevated | 68½ | 68 | 68½ | 68½ |
| .. | Brown Durrell | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| .. | Bos & Me .. | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| .. | Bos & Me A St | 12 | 11½ | 11¾ | 11 |
| .. | Bos & Me B St | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| .. | Bos & Me C St | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13 |
| .. | Bos & Me D St | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 |
| .. | Bos & Me Pers | 32⅜ | 31½ | 32 | 32¼ |
| .. | Bos Pers Prop | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| .. | Copper Range | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| .. | Economy Groc | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅞ |
| .15e | Eas Gas & Fuel | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7¼ |
| 6.00 | Eas Gas & F pf | 64½ | 64 | 64½ | 63¼ |
| 4.50 | Eas Gt & F pr pf | 79 | 75⅝ | 79 | 75 |
| .. | Eastern S S | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 10½ |
| 8.00 | Edison Elec | 161 | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160½ |
| .62½ | Employer's Group | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25 |
| .. | First Nat Stores | 46½ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 46⅛ |
| .. | Mains Cent | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11 |
| .. | Mass Util Assn | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 2 |
| 6.00 | N E Tel & Tel | 123⅜ | 123 | 123 | 124 |
| .. | Nor Butte | 42c | 42c | 42c | 43c |
| .20 | Reece Fld M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1⅞ |
| .40 | Shawmut Assn | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 4.00 | Torrington | 95½ | 94½ | 95½ | 95¼ |
| .. | Utah Apex | 1¾ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅞ |
| .. | Utah M & T | 60c | 55c | 57c | 70c |
| 4.50a | United Shoe M | 89⅞ | 89¼ | 89¾ | 89 |
| 1.50 | United Shoe M pf | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 1.00 | United Tw Dri | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 |
| .. | Warren Bros | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7⅞ | 7½ |

a—partly extra. b—optional, cash or stock.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Pay-able | Stock of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Increased** | | | |
| Chi Mail Ord | 37½c | Q Mar 2 | Feb. 10 |
| Westinghouse Elec & Mfg | 75c | .. Feb. 29 | Feb. 10 |
| **Accumulated** | | | |
| Amalgamated Leather Co's pf | 50c | .. Apr. 1 | Mar 19 |
| Deere & Co, pf | 35c | .. Mar 2 | Feb. 15 |
| **Resumed** | | | |
| Anaconda Wire & Cable | 25c | .. Mar 16 | Feb. 14 |
| **Regular** | | | |
| Alpha Portland Cement | 25c | Q Apr. 25 | Apr. 1 |
| American Rolling Mill Co | 30c | Q Apr. 15 | Mar 14 |
| Do pf | $1.50 | Q Apr. 15 | Apr. 1 |
| American Tobacco Co | $1.25 | Q Mar 2 | Feb. 10 |
| Do B | $1.25 | Q Mar 2 | Feb. 10 |
| Borden Co | 40c | Q Mar 2 | Feb. 15 |
| Omnibus Corp $8 pf | $2 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar 13 |
| Reynolds Metals | 25c | Q Mar 2 | Feb. 15 |
| Do pf | $1.37½ | Q Apr. 1 | Mar 20 |
| Westinghouse El & M pf | 87½c | Q Feb. 29 | Feb. 10 |

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Wheat Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .99⅜ | .99⅝ | .98⅛ | .98⅜ | — ⅛ |
| July | .88⅜ | .89 | .88⅜ | .88⅝ | — .. |
| September | .87¼ | .87⅝ | .87¼ | .87½ | — ⅛ |
| | Corn | | | | |
| May | .59⅝ | .59⅝ | .59½ | .59¾ | — ⅛ |
| July | .60⅜ | .60⅝ | .60⅜ | .60⅝ | — .. |
| September | .60¾ | .60¾ | .60½ | .60⅝ | — ⅜ |
| | Oats | | | | |
| May | .28⅜ | .28⅝ | .28⅜ | .28½ | — .. |
| July | .28½ | .28⅝ | .28 | .28 | — ⅛ |
| September | .27½ | .27½ | .27¼ | .27⅜ | — ⅛ |
| | Rye | | | | |
| May | .56¼ | .57 | .56 | .56⅞ | — ⅛ |
| July | .55¼ | .55⅜ | .55 | .55⅛ | — ⅛ |

### January Machinery Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Machinist says that almost without exception machinery and machine tool distributors in the industrial centers of the country report an upswing in sales during January.

## Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| 1936 High | 1936 Low | Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last Jan. 30 | Last Jan. 29 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | 68⅛ | 2½ | Acme Steel | 69 | 68½ | 68½ | 69 |
| 12½ | 10⅝ | .10b | Adams Express | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 13¼ |
| 35¾ | 33⅞ | 2 | Adams Millis | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34½ | .. |
| 25 | 22⅛ | .60 | Addressograph | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24¼ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | .. | Advance Rumely | 4 | 3¾ | 3⅞ | 3¾ |
| 8½ | 7⅜ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7¾ |
| 194 | 168½ | 3¶ | Air Reduction | 191 | 190 | 190 | 189¾ |
| 3½ | 3 | .. | Airway Elec App | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 |
| 17⅜ | 15⅛ | .60¶ | Alaska-Juneau | 16⅛ | 15¼ | 16 | 15⅝ |
| 34½ | 27⅛ | .. | Alleghany pr pf (h) | 38 | 32 | 37½ | 32 |
| 3½ | 2¾ | .. | Alleghany Corp (h) | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 22¾ | 12⅜ | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx (h) | 25¾ | 23 | 25 | 22½ |
| 20½ | 12½ | .. | Alleghany pf xw (h) | 24½ | 22 | 24½ | 20¼ |
| 20½ | 12¼ | .. | Allegh pf ww XL (h) | 25 | 22½ | 24½ | 20¼ |
| 37 | 30½ | 1 | Allegheny Steel | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅝ | 35⅞ |
| 27¾ | 23¾ | 1 | Allied Mills | 27⅝ | 26½ | 26½ | 27⅜ |
| 170¾ | 157 | 6 | Allied Chem | 165 | 163¾ | 165 | 164¾ |
| 124 | 120¾ | 7 | Allied C pf 120 | 25-32 | 120 | 25-32 | 120 25-32 |
| 7¾ | 6¾ | .. | Allied Stores | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7⅜ |
| 40¾ | 35⅞ | .. | Allies Chalmers | 41¾ | 40 | 40¼ | 40⅜ |
| 23⅞ | 20½ | 1 | Alpha Port Cem | 23⅞ | 22⅜ | 22⅞ | 23 |
| 72¼ | 69¾ | 5 | Allied Stores pf | 70⅛ | 69½ | 70⅛ | 69¾ |
| 5⅜ | 3⅝ | .. | Amal Leather | 5⅜ | 5 | 5 | 5⅜ |
| 47½ | 37⅞ | 2 | Amal Leather pf | 46¾ | 46 | 46 | 47 |
| 87 | 75 | 2 | Amerada | 84 | 83 | 83 | 83½ |
| 57¾ | 32 | 3 | Am Ag Ch Del | 57 | 56 | 56¼ | 57 |
| 47⅝ | 43 | .25b | Am Bank Note | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 46 |
| 19½ | 16¼ | 3b | Am Crystal Sug | 18 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| 94 | 89½ | 6 | Am Crys Sug 1 pf | 91⅝ | 91½ | 91½ | 91¾ |
| 50¼ | 42½ | 1¶ | Am Brake S&F | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ |
| 134½ | 122 | 4¶ | Am Can | 123 | 119⅞ | 120¼ | 124 |
| 35½ | 32⅜ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 34 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 33⅜ |
| 66¼ | 62 | .. | Am Car & F pf | 64⅜ | 63 | 63 | .. |
| 40⅝ | 31 | .. | Am Chain | 40⅜ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 40½ |
| 122 | 122 | 1¾ | Am Chain pf | 123½ | 122½ | 122½ | .. |
| 91¾ | 88 | 3 | Am Chicle | 90¼ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | .. |
| 13 | 8½ | .. | Am Colortype | 12¼ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12½ |
| 30⅝ | 27¾ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 29⅝ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 28⅞ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | .. | Am Encaustic Tile | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 13 | 9¾ | .. | Am European | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | .. |
| 9⅛ | 7 | .. | Am & For Pow | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | 8⅞ |
| 41¼ | 29¾ | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 40¼ | 39 | 40 | 40 |
| 31¾ | 26 | .. | Am & For Pow 6 | 30⅝ | 35⅞ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ |
| 17⅞ | 12¼ | .. | Am & For Pow 2pf | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 17⅜ |
| 14 | 13 | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | 13½ |
| 8¼ | 5¾ | .. | Am Hide & L | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| 46 | 38½ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 44⅞ | 43½ | 43½ | 44¼ |
| 39¼ | 37 | 2.40 | Am Home Pr | 37⅞ | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37⅞ |
| 4⅝ | 3 | .. | Am Ice | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 24 | 19 | 2 | Am Ice pf | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 12⅞ | 10⅝ | .. | Am International | 12¾ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ |
| 28¾ | 25½ | .. | Am Locomotive | 27⅞ | 26½ | 26½ | 27¼ |
| 83 | 73¼ | .. | Am Loco pf | 82⅞ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 83 |
| 12⅛ | 10¼ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 35¾ | 27⅜ | .. | Am Metal | 34⅝ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33⅞ |
| 79⅞ | 27 | .80 | Am Mach & Fy | 77⅞ | 77¼ | 77⅜ | 77½ |
| 10½ | 8⅝ | .. | Am Power & Lt | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | 10⅜ |
| 46 | 37½ | 1¼ | Am P&L 5% pf | 45¾ | 44 | 44 | 45 |
| 55⅛ | 44⅞ | 1½ | Am P&L 26% pf | 54½ | 53 | 54 | 53½ |
| 27⅜ | 23½ | .. | Am Radiator | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23¼ | 23¾ |
| 32⅞ | 29⅜ | 1.20 | Am RollingMill | 32 | 31¼ | 31½ | 31⅝ |
| 92½ | 89⅜ | 5 | Am Safety Razor | 93½ | 92 | 93½ | 92½ |
| 26¼ | 20⅜ | .. | Am Seating | 23⅜ | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅞ |
| 31 | 25⅜ | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 29¾ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | .. |
| 64¼ | 56¾ | .40b | Am Smelt & Ref | 64 | 62¾ | 64 | 63¼ |
| 14⅝ | 13⅛ | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| 105¾ | 104 | 6 | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ | 104 |
| 73½ | 69⅜ | 3¶ | Am Snuff | 72 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 72½ |
| 100¼ | 98½ | 5 | Am Tobacco | 100¼ | 99½ | 99½ | 100¼ |
| 102½ | 98¼ | 5 | Am Tobacco B | 102 | 101½ | 101½ | 102 |
| 28½ | 23¾ | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 27¼ | 25¾ | 26¾ | 25¾ |
| 140½ | 137 | 6 | Am Tobacco pf | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | .. |
| 36 | 33⅞ | 2¶ | Am Stores | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 36 |
| 58½ | 52 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 58¾ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 141⅞ | 129 | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 141⅞ | 141⅞ | 141⅞ | 141⅞ |
| 167⅞ | 153¾ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 161¾ | 161 | 161 | 161¾ |
| 8½ | 7 | .. | Am Type Fdrs (h) | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 35 | 30 | .. | Am Typ F pf (h) | 32½ | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 26¾ | 23¼ | 1 | Am Sum Tob | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | 25⅜ |
| 24¼ | 21¼ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 23¼ | 22½ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 11⅜ | 9½ | .. | Am Woolen | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 69¼ | 62⅛ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 67⅜ | 66¾ | 67 | 66⅜ |
| 17 | 14 | .. | Am Writ Pap (h) | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 10 | 7⅝ | .. | Am Wr P2pf (h) | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 6⅜ | 4⅝ | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 31 | 28 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 30⅜ | 30 | 30¼ | 30⅛ |
| 40 | 35 | .. | Anaconda Wire | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37½ |
| 20½ | 16⅞ | .60 | Anchor Cap | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅝ |
| 109¼ | 109½ | 11 | Anchor Cap pf | 111 | 109½ | 111 | 109½ |
| 50 | 45 | 1¶ | Archer Daniels | 46 | 45 | 45 | 46¾ |
| 110½ | 105¼ | 7 | Armour Del pf | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108¾ |
| 7⅜ | 4¾ | .. | Armour Ill | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 84 | 66¼ | .6 | Armour Ill pr pf | 81¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 81¼ |
| 8⅞ | 7¼ | .50 | Arnold Constable | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 11 | 8½ | .. | Artloom Corp | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 52½ | 47⅝ | 1 | Armstrong Cork | 51⅞ | 51⅜ | 51⅝ | 51⅞ |
| 15½ | 13 | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 73¼ | 59 | 2e | Atchison T&SF | 73¼ | 72 | 72¾ | 72⅞ |
| 100 | 99⅜ | 5 | Atchison pf | 99½ | 99 | 99 | 99½ |
| 32¾ | 29 | .. | Atl Coast Line | 31¾ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 31⅜ |
| 15½ | 12 | .. | Atl Gulf & W I | 14 | 12⅜ | 13¾ | 12¼ |
| 18 | 14½ | .. | Atl Gulg&WI pf | 17⅜ | 16½ | 17 | 16 |
| 31⅜ | 27⅛ | 1 | Atl Refining | 30⅜ | 29¼ | 29⅞ | 29½ |
| 58½ | 48 | 2 | Atlas Powder | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58½ |
| 115 | 112 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 114½ | 113 | 114½ | 113 |
| 27 | 18¼ | .. | Atlas Tack | 26⅞ | 26¼ | 25¾ | 26⅞ |
| 44⅜ | 40⅛ | .. | Auburn Auto | 42 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 10⅛ | 8½ | .. | Austin Nichols | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 9¼ |
| 46½ | 41½ | 2 | Austin Nichol A | 43½ | 43¼ | 43½ | 45¼ |
| 6 | 4⅜ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 6¾ | 6⅛ | 6½ | 6¼ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5½ | 4¼ | .. | Baldwin Loco (h) | 5 | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 42¼ | 37¾ | .. | Baldwin Loco pf (h) | 41¼ | 40 | 40½ | 39⅝ |
| 18⅞ | 16¼ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 18½ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | 18½ |
| 25¾ | 22¼ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 24⅝ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24⅜ |
| 45¼ | 41⅞ | 2½ | Bangor & Aroos | 45 | 44¾ | 45 | 45 |
| 17½ | 13¼ | .. | Barker Bros | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅝ |
| 88½ | 82¼ | .. | Barker Bros pf | 88½ | 88 | 88 | 88½ |
| 70 | 63½ | .1 | ayuk Cig | 65¼ | 64½ | 64½ | 65¼ |
| 17¾ | 14⅛ | .60¶ | Barnsdall A | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 17 | 17⅜ |
| 20½ | 18 | .50e | Be...ice Cream | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅞ |
| 14¼ | 13 | .. | Be...ing Hem | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 24¾ | 21⅜ | .25e | Bendix Aviation | 24⅛ | 23 | 23⅜ | 23¾ |
| 23½ | 20 | 1½¶ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20⅝ |
| 53¾ | 49⅜ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 52¼ | 50½ | 51¼ | 52 |
| 123¾ | 120¼ | 1¾¶ | Beth Steel pf | 129 | 128 | 120¾ | 128¼ |
| 30¼ | 23 | 1b | Bigelow Sanford | 32 | 30 | 32 | 29¾ |
| 17½ | 15¼ | .10b | Blaw Knox | 16¾ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ |
| 20½ | 20½ | .40 | Bloomingdale | 20½ | 20½ | .. | .. |
| 11¾ | 10⅝ | .7 | Bloomingdale pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 26½ | 20⅞ | .. | Boeing Airplane | 26½ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ |
| 57⅝ | 52 | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 58¼ | 57⅜ | 57½ | 56⅞ |
| 96 | 94 | 4¶ | Bon Ami A | 94¾ | 94¼ | 94¾ | 94½ |
| 45 | 39⅝ | 2¶ | Bon Ami B | 41½ | 40½ | 40⅞ | 42¼ |
| 27¾ | 25⅝ | 1.60 | Boston | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | 26⅜ |
| 70¾ | 64 | .2 | Borg Warner | 70¾ | 69 | 69 | 70 |
| 11¼ | 7¾ | .. | Boston & Maine | 11½ | 11½ | 10¾ | 11¼ |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | .. | Botany A pf (h) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 54⅞ | 51½ | .2 | Briggs Mfg | 53⅝ | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53⅝ |
| 17⅜ | 15⅞ | .40 | Bridgeport Bhass | 17¼ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| 51⅞ | 48 | .3 | Briggs & Strat | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 46 | 41 | 2¶ | Bristol Myers | 45 | 44½ | 44¾ | 45¼ |
| 46 | 40¼ | .3 | Brooklyn Man T | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43⅞ |
| 99¾ | 98¼ | .6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 6⅜ | 4½ | .. | Brooklyn Queens | 6⅛ | 5¾ | 6 | 5⅞ |
| 39 | 33½ | .75¶ | Brooklyn K pf | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36½ | 35½ |
| 56⅜ | 53½ | 3 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 56 | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55¼ |
| 65¾ | 61⅝ | 3 | Brown Shoe | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64½ |
| 10¼ | 8⅞ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 12½ | 10⅝ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 12⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 11¾ |
| 19½ | 17⅝ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 19 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| 110½ | 102¼ | .. | 1m Bucyrus E pf | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 17 |
| 3 | 2¾ | .. | Budd Mfg rts | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 11¼ | 9¼ | .. | Budd Mfg | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10¾ |
| 96 | 85 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 94⅞ | 94¾ | 94⅞ | .. |
| 13¾ | 12 | .. | Budd Wheel | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 28½ | 22¾ | .. | Bullard | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28¼ |
| 13¾ | 11½ | .. | Bulova Watch | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12¾ |
| 1¾ | 1¼ | .. | Burns Bros A (h) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 28½ | 25⅜ | .60¶ | Burroughs Add | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 27⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | .. | Bush Term (h) | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5 | 5 |
| 23¾ | 16½ | .. | Bush T Bldgs pf ct | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20½ | 21 |
| 4¼ | 2⅝ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 4 | 3⅝ | .. | .. |
| 3⅝ | 1 | .. | Butterick (h) | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 23¼ | 19⅞ | .. | Byers | 21¾ | 21½ | 21¾ | 22 |
| 74 | 64 | .. | Byers pf | 69 | 68 | 68 | 70 |

—C—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 1½ | .. | Calif Packing |
| 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | Callahan Z & L |
| 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | .. | .. | Calumet & Hecla |
| 32¼ | 31½ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31½ | 1 | .. | Campbell Wy & C |
| 15¾ | 15 | 15 | 15¼ | 15¼ | .. | .. | Canada Dry |
| 12¾ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12¾ | 1 | .. | Canadian Pacific |
| 41⅜ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 42½ | 2 | .. | Cannon Mills |
| 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 2¶ | .. | Capital Admin |
| 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | .. | .. | Capital Admin pf |
| 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .. | .. | Carriers & Gen Cp |
| 109⅛ | 104½ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 109¼ | .. | .. | Case Thresh |
| 127 | 126 | 126 | 126 | .. | 4 | .. | Case Thresh pf |
| 64 | 54¾ | 64¾ | 63¾ | 63⅞ | .. | .. | Caterpillar Trac |
| 29¼ | 28⅛ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28⅞ | .. | .. | Celanese Corp |
| 28⅝ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 28⅜ | .. | .. | Celotex Co N |
| 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 68 | .. | .. | Celotex Co pf N |
| 29 | 29 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28 | 1½ | .. | Central Aguirre |
| 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | .. | .. | Central RR of NJ |
| 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | .. | .. | .. | Century Rib pf |
| 53¾ | 52 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 53 | .. | .. | Cerro de Pasco |
| 15 | 14½ | 14⅝ | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | Certain-Teed |
| 68½ | 68¼ | 68½ | 68½ | 68¼ | .. | .. | Chesapeake Corp |
| 58½ | 57½ | 57⅞ | 58¼ | 58¼ | .. | .. | Ches & Ohio |
| 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | .. | .. | Chi & E Ill pf (h) |
| 2¾ | 1½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. | .. | Chi & Gt West (h) |
| 7⅜ | 4 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | .. | .. | Chi & Gt W pf (h) |
| 10 | 9½ | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | Chi Ind & L pf (h) |
| 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | .. | .. | Chi Mail Order |
| 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | .. | Chi Mil & St P (h) |
| 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ | .. | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf (h) |
| 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | .. | .. | Chi & N'western (h) |
| 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | .. | .. | Chi & N'west pf (h) |
| 17⅞ | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 18 | .. | .. | Chi Pneu Tool |
| 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .. | .. | Chi Rk I & P (h) |
| 7⅞ | 3⅜ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | .. | .. | Chi RI&P 6% (h) |
| 7¼ | 6 | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | .. | .. | Chi RI&P 7% (h) |
| 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | .. | .. | .. | Chi Yellow Cab |
| 28½ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | .. | .. | Chickasha Cot O |
| 10½ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | .. | .. | .. | Childs Company |
| 29¾ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | .. | .. | .. | .. | Chile Copper |
| 89¾ | 89¼ | 89⅞ | 89¾ | .. | .. | .. | Chrysler |
| 16¾ | 15¼ | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | City Ice & Fuel |
| 8½ | 7⅞ | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 6½ | .. | City Ice & F pf |
| 18¾ | 18 | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅝ | .. | .. | Clark Equipment |
| 42 | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 42½ | 42½ | .. | .. | Cleve Gr & Co |
| 63 | 58¾ | 61¼ | 58½ | .. | .. | .. | Cluett Peabody |
| 87 | 85¼ | 85½ | 87½ | .. | .. | .. | Coca Cola |
| 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 19 | .. | .. | .. | Colgate-Palm-P |
| 56½ | 55⅜ | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56⅜ | .. | .. | Coca Cola A |
| 49¾ | 45¼ | 45¾ | 48½ | 47⅜ | .. | .. | Collins & Aikman |
| 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 110½ | 2 | .. | Collins & A pf |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12⅞ | .. | .. | Colonial Bea Oil |
| .. | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | .. | .. | Colo F & Ir (h) |
| 38¾ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 39⅞ | .. | .. | Colo F&I pf (h) |
| 29½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | .. | .. | Colo & Southern |
| 25¾ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25¾ | .. | .. | Colo &So 1pf |
| 15⅞ | 15 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | .. | .. | Columbia Gas |
| 95 | 95 | 95 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Columbia G pf A |
| 44½ | 43 | 43½ | 43⅝ | .. | .. | .. | Columbia Pic vtc |
| 106¼ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 105⅞ | .. | .. | Columbian vtc h |
| 50⅝ | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50½ | .. | .. | Columbia P pf |
| 48½ | 47½ | 48 | 47½ | 48 | .. | .. | Comm Credit |
| 64¼ | 61¾ | 64 | 61¾ | 61⅝ | .. | .. | Comm Inv Tr |
| 99¾ | 97 | 99½ | 99½ | 99¼ | .. | .. | Comm I Tr 6½% |
| 22⅞ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 21 | .. | .. | Comm Solvents |
| 4½ | 3⅞ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4½ | .. | .. | Commwith & So |
| 73⅞ | 72¼ | 72¼ | 23½ | 72¾ | .. | .. | Comwlth & S 6pf |
| 43⅜ | 42½ | 42½ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | .. | .. | Congoleum Nairn |
| 20 | 17¾ | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | Coun Ry & Lt |
| 28⅜ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | .. | .. | Conn Ry & Lt pf |
| 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6 | .. | .. | Consol Film Ind |
| 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18½ | .. | .. | Consol Film I pf |
| 12⅛ | 11¾ | 12 | 12 | 12⅜ | .. | .. | Consol Cigar |
| 34⅝ | 34 | 34 | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | .. | .. | Consol Gas |
| 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | .. | .. | Consol Gas pf |
| 14⅛ | 13½ | 14 | 13½ | 14 | .. | .. | Consol Oil |
| 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8¾ | 8¾ | .. | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf |
| 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅛ | .. | .. | Consol Textile (h) |
| 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | .. | .. | Container n |
| 72½ | 72¼ | 73½ | 74 | 73½ | .. | .. | Cons Cig pf ww |
| 14⅞ | 10⅜ | .. | .. | 14⅞ | .. | .. | Cont Baking A |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | Cont Baking B |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 77¾ | 67¼ | 4 | Cont Baking pf | 71¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 71 |
| 87¼ | 75⅜ | 3 | Cont Can | 77⅜ | 73½ | 74½ | 77½ |
| 20 | 18 | 1.05e | Cont Dia Fibre | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ |
| 44½ | 41½ | 1.20¶ | Cont Insurance | 44⅜ | 43⅝ | 43⅞ | 44⅜ |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | .. | Cont Motors | 3⅜ | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 38 | 33¾ | 1 | Cont Oil | 37 | 36¼ | 36⅝ | 36⅞ |
| 78 | 67 | 7 | Cons Cig pf | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 69 | 65 | 3 | Corn Exchange | 64⅜ | 64¼ | 64½ | 65 |
| 73¾ | 68½ | 3 | Corn Products | 72¼ | 70¾ | 71 | 72 |
| 6⅞ | 6 | .. | Coty | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 37

Business and Industry

# Cut Tariffs and Solve Agricultural Problem, Says Economist

Commerce and Finance

## Reserve Board's Margin Rule Seen As Much Involved

*This is the first of two articles on the new margin requirements announced by the Federal Reserve Board.*

By Harold M. Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Despite all the hue and cry of recent months regarding a possible "runaway inflation market" in stocks, and the need for "putting on the credit brakes," last week's action of the Federal Reserve Board is considered here as the first definite move taken in this direction by the Reserve authorities since the passage of the credit-control legislation of the last three years.

Last Saturday the governing board of the Federal Reserve System, acting under authority given it by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, announced a significant change in the federal margin requirements for stocks carried in brokerage accounts. At the present time, it is permissible for a customer to buy a stock for $100 by putting up $45 and borrowing $55 from the broker. After the new regulation goes into effect on Feb. 1, the customer must, in order to buy the same stock at the same price, put up $55. He will be permitted to borrow from the broker only $45; or in the technical terminology of Regulation T, by which the Reserve Board limits marginal operations, the "loan value" or amount that brokers can loan on stocks is reduced from 55 per cent to 45 per cent.

This is not the whole substance of Regulation T, nor does this new 45 per cent limit affect all stocks. But it is the only change made currently in an administrative order which has been in effect since Sept. 1, 1934, by which margin rules are laid down.

**Deceptively Simple Statement**

The complete formula for margin calculation is a deceptively simple statement which baffles immediate comprehension. Financial commentators and brokers' market letter writers have struggled in vain for convenient phrases and figures to explain it to the trading public, which has by and large so completely failed to understand it that brokers have consistently urged that it be simplified.

The bare formula, as revised, is as follows. "The maximum loan value shall be whichever is the higher of (a) 45 per cent of the current market price, or (b) 100 per cent of the lowest market price of the last three years, but not more than 75 per cent of the current market value."

Now a stock with a "loan value" of 45 per cent is one which, in the terminology with which pre-depression customers were familiar, requires a 55 per cent "margin." To buy $100 worth of it, the customer must put up at least $55, for the broker can loan him only $45. Similarly a stock with a 75 per cent loan value is what customers generally know as one requiring only 25 per cent margin. In brief, the law allows customers to buy some stocks by putting up as low as 25 per cent of the purchase price, but in other cases they must put up as much as 55 per cent. More than this the law does not require.

**How Margin Works**

The 25 per cent margin applies to stocks which have not shared appreciably in the bull markets of the last three years. To be specific, it applies to stocks which are now selling at not more than 33 per cent above the low of the last three years. (Until next July this three-year period is arbitrarily taken to mean "since July 1, 1933.") A stock, for example, with a three-year low of 10, can be bought on 25 per cent margin (i. e., the "loan value is 75 per cent) until it reaches 13⅓.

After the stock passes 13⅓, the buyer loses the privilege of putting up only 25 per cent of the market price, the "loan value" changes at that point from the movable figure of 75 per cent of the *market price* to the fixed figure of 100 per cent of the *three-year low price*, and in making purchases he must put up, as margin, the difference between the shifting market price and the fixed three-year low. Thus at 13⅓, for the imaginary stock with a three-year low of $10, he must put up 3⅓ points. At 14 he must put up 4 points, at 15, 5 points, and at 18, 8 points. These three-year low prices, which at this point constitute the exact "loan values" and determine the amount of margins required of the customer, are printed occasionally in the New York papers and are kept on hand by every margin clerk.

**P. C. Margin Rises**

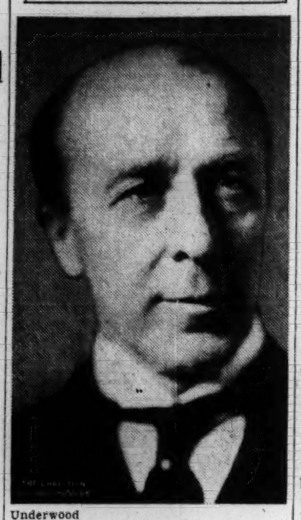
As the price rises, and the spread widens between the three-year low and the current market, it will be noted that the *per cent* of margin required of the customer increases steadily. From 25 per cent at 13⅓ (75 per cent "loan value") it rises to about 44 per cent at $18, 52 per cent at $21, and 55 per cent at $22 (where he must put up $12 to buy a $22 stock).

When it reaches the 55 per cent, it stops increasing (i. e. the "loan value" stops decreasing). Thereafter the arithmetical problems of margin clerk and customer straighten out into a simple pencil calculation of a straight 55 per cent margin. It is in the zone between the straight 25 per cent margin and the straight 55 per cent margin that the most misunderstanding arises. This zone begins at 33⅓ per cent above the three-year low, and ends at approximately 122 per cent above it (82 per cent before last week's ruling).

This intermediate area is sometimes called the "anti-pyramiding zone." This is because as the market price rises, the margin requirement increases dollar for dollar, whereas in the lower, 25 per cent zone, the customer can buy $3 more of stock for each $1 he puts up, and in the upper, 55 per cent zone, he can buy $2 more for each $1 he puts up.

[To be concluded]

Expansionist



Underwood

**Reginald McKenna**
Chairman of the Midland Bank, London, Eng.

## British Bankers Laud Expansionist Building Policies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 30—The cheerful note regarding Britain's trade recovery struck in their current annual reviews by the chairmen of the Midland and Westminster Banks is regarded here as high testimony to the success of the expansionist policy to which the national Government committed itself last autumn.

Mr. Rupert Beckett, chairman of the Westminster Bank, pointed out that although the peak may be approaching in the activity of the building trade which hitherto has been the chief feature in Britain's progress, nevertheless no setback need be expected on this account, because the Government has embarked on an expansionist policy at the very time when it is calculated to produce the maximum benefit.

"This policy," he said, "has given renewed confidence to industry and there is every indication that expenditure upon capital equipment is likely to continue on an increasing scale. This is precisely the form of expansion to be most desired and it is because recovery in this country began with the industries producing capital goods and spreading later to those producing consumers goods that I regard it as more soundly based than the recovery movement in some other countries."

**Hits U. S. Silver Policy**

Mr. Beckett also said that while legal stabilization is not yet feasible, Britain is already enjoying considerable price stability without any violent fluctuation in foreign exchanges. He was not optimistic about the prospects of the gold bloc countries.

Discussing the American silver buying policy, he said:

"It is not surprising that world trade has made such a slow, almost insignificant, growth, in view of the fact that the principle causes of its contraction have been in no appreciable degree mitigated.

"Divorce of all but a few gold currencies from gold has been followed by the divorce of silver currencies from silver and restrictions have been piled on restrictions until there are very few currencies in which dealings are free and untrammelled and none in which fluctuation is not an ever-present risk.

"The existing dislocation of the world's currencies has been aggravated by the chaotic condition of the silver markets. The institution of the American Government's purchase policy has aroused serious misgivings which subsequent events have done nothing to allay."

Mr. Reginald McKenna dwelt upon the beneficial effects of the Government's present monetary management in removing obstacles to the expansion of industry. On the other hand, he declared, it would be a grave mistake to regard gold as an outworn instrument in monetary affairs. He foresaw the time when gold might be so managed by international co-operation as to "maintain not only its value in terms of national currencies but also its value in relation to commodities."

**A Managed Currency**

Mr. McKenna reaffirmed his faith in a system of managed currency and warned against returning to an inelastic gold standard.

"We have long had a managed currency in the sense that the gold on which it was based was managed," he said. "We have today a managed currency in the sense that control is operated through the management of the volume of credit.

"As to the future I think it would be a grave mistake to regard gold as an outworn instrument in monetary affairs. On the contrary, I believe it will continue to perform a valuable service, though of a kind somewhat different from its service in the past. In some important countries the psychology and habits of a people and the defects of their internal monetary systems preclude the possiblity of operating a pure managed currency. For this reason, together with the general acceptability of gold in settlement of international payments, it is likely to continue indefinitely to play an important part in the monetary systems of the world."

## Barriers Seen Impeding Growth Of U. S.-Latin-American Trade

*Weekly Latin-American Article*

*By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News*

Washington

Are the economic ties now linking the American republics to be weakened? Washington, ever busy in the quest of commercial treaties, declares that the Latin-American nations must turn to the United States as the best customer of southern exports.

This belief seems reasonably accurate if it is based on inter-American trade figures during the last several years. Observers agree that were the decades-old argument to the effect that Latin America exists largely on sales of agricultural products in northern markets entirely invulnerable, Washington's role as the framer of treaties would be roundly applauded.

That the role will be kept working for years to come seems, of course, a certainty. But that the role will continue to the advantage of the United States is challenged by two pertinent facts: One, Latin-American economic nationalism is increasing through local industrialization; two, Latin-American nationals are placing capital in direct investments in neighboring South American countries.

The increase of industrialization has taken added momentum during the recent years of world-wide depression and has found its cause in a desire for complete economic independence. The investment of capital in neighboring republics has been undertaken especially by Argentina and Chile seeking to get away from the status of debtor nations on international account.

**Greater Trade Flow Seen**

The Pan American Union of Washington has noted the above movements and has decided that the economic ties linking the American republics need not be weakened. A monthly bulletin written by H. Gerald Smith, Chief of the Section of Financial Information, suggests that "growing industrialization in Latin America may lead to even a greater flow of commodities in inter-American trade.

"This fact becomes clear," he says "upon an analysis of the type of industrialization spreading in Latin America today. The industries are in the main those which produce so-called consumers' goods. To produce such goods, machinery is required, and parts must be supplied for those industries engaged in assembling products. The United States is well equipped to supply both machinery and parts . . . and in this field lies an opportunity for greater trade. . . . Viewed in a large sense, growing industrialization in Latin America is but another phase in the economic evolution and development of the countries"

**Further Loans Restricted**

This, of course, is the decades-old argument and has held good while the United States had money to lend and money to spend. And this is the argument that the Department of State presumably has kept in mind as it has gone about negotiating for new inter-American commercial relations. Three billion three hundred and twenty million dollars of northern money has gone into southern ventures. One billion five hundred and forty-eight million dollars of northern funds has gone into southern bonds. How valuable the ventures are no one may say for a certainty. How valuable the southern bonds are their present market value suggests. All of the Latin-American governments, with four exceptions, have suspended or made adjustments on payments.

Whether or not additional American dollars will travel south into southern enterprises may depend upon how heavily enterprises are to be taxed and what concessions are to be granted foreign capital. Whether or not American dollars are to purchase more Latin-American bonds will depend upon the payment of the present loans, for Congress has forbidden the flotation of further loans in this country until the old ones are wiped off the slate.

As regards the huge sum of money already placed in Latin America, the Pan American Union has this to say, "Nearly $5,000,000,000 represents one of the strongest ties linking the United States with the countries of Latin America. Essentially, it represents the faith of the people of the United States in the economic future of Latin America.

**Much U. S. Capital Invested**

"North American capital has been placed in public utilities, mining enterprises, railroads, meat packing plants, sugar, banana, and other agricultural ventures, banking, petroleum, and many other types of investments. . . . United States capital invested in national, state, and municipal governments has been far more important in South America than in the area north of Panama."

In view of the sums of northern money already anchored in southern territory proponents of lower and higher tariff barriers are advancing reasonably valid arguments, according to the point of view. For instance, one side says, Why draw up a treaty with Brazil keeping coffee on the free list into the United States when a treaty with Guatemala, admitting coffee on the same terms, would be shared by Brazil under the most-favored nation clause? The other side says: Unless nations share and share in similar advantages inter-American trade cannot be advanced to the fullest extent.

Washington has its own opinions about these arguments and time alone will determine their value. The program for reciprocal trade pact is based upon the theory that northern exports will not flow south unless southern exports find a market in the north. Latin-American industrialization goes forward and laws are passed restricting northern ventures in southern lands. European nations, meanwhile, are not overlooking the 20 southern nations.

G. H. C.

## Foreign Trade Is Declared Answer To Farm Problem

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30—The real solution to the agricultural problem lies "in the restoration of the export market, the thoroughly constitutional path of lowering tariffs and letting a wide diversification of foreign manufacturers come in to pay for agricultural exports," according to Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York City, before the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce here today.

Dr. Anderson declared that the United States missed a golden opportunity in 1933 to reduce trade barriers when instead it took the road of self-sufficiency.

**Increase Imports Is Argument**

Letting in more goods "does not mean free trade," he stated, "nor giving up the protective tariff on manufactures. It means reducing the tariff sufficiently to let in enough of diversified imports to serve as the one sound substitute for the foreign loans which we were making from 1924 to 1929." Increase our takings of foreign manufactures to 1200 millions a year and the problem would be solved fundamentally, he argued. "We would then need no regimentation or crop restriction," he said. "No federal agents supervising the life of the people. The farmer could be lord of his own land and would cease to be the prey of political agitators."

In classifying the industries from the standpoint of the effect of tariffs upon them, he said that, "a protective tariff is effective only to the extent that it reduces supplies in the domestic market. Commodities which we produce in excess of our domestic requirements, as cotton, cannot be raised in price by the tariff. A protective tariff can build up an industry which would not otherwise be developed in a country because the country's aptitudes in other lines are greater. It does this, however, only at the expense of other industries, by drawing labor and supplies away from them or by imposing burdens on them. A tariff on a commodity which is used as a raw material, or a semifinished material, in some other industry is injurious to the other industry quite as much as it is beneficial to the first industry. The one is pulled down as the other is built up. There is no magic in the protective tariff. An act of Congress cannot create wealth.

**Tariff Protection**

Certain of our industries are clearly dependent on the tariff if they are to continue to exist on their present scale in the United States. They have higher costs as compared with the same industries in other countries. This is true, of course, when we try to compete with the tropics in producing goods for which they have great natural advantages. It is particularly true of industries which employ a great deal of labor in comparison with the amount of machinery and capital used. It is particularly true of specialties where only a few units can be produced from a given model. In the United States we have a relative abundance of land, a relative abundance of capital, and a relative scarcity of labor. We succeed best in those industries where land and capital can be employed lavishly and labor economized, that is to say, in mass production where a multitude of identical articles can be produced from a single model.

The class of industries dependent upon the tariff, Dr. Anderson said, is important, but is a small minority of American industries. These industries, he concluded, would not be destroyed by the removal of the tariffs, but such removal would drive out of these industries the less efficient producers and in many cases compel them to give up many of their specialized products involving the most lavish use of labor.

Dr. Anderson said the rest of the nation's industries are injured by the tariff in one or both of two ways, (1) because their costs are raised to the extent that they have to make use in the processes of production of commodities which are higher priced because of the tariffs on them or on their component parts and (2) because in many cases our industries are dependent in a greater or less degree upon foreign markets, and their foreign markets are injured by the reduced ability of their foreign customers to sell goods in the United States and get dollars with which to buy the goods they wish to export.

"The typical case where both these factors apply is agriculture," he said. "Our farmers, with certain exceptions, are injured by the tariff both through having their costs raised and through having their foreign markets reduced."

Would Boost Imports

Bradley Studios

**Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr.**
Economist of the Chase National Bank, New York

## The World's Business

### Trade Between the United States and Japan—Tariff Commission's Report—Two-Way Benefits

By H. B. E.

SOME time ago I confessed to having bought a hooked rug made in Japan for $75 instead of an equivalent rug made in New England which would have cost me twice as much. At the time I was aware that in the eyes of many "Buy American" enthusiasts I had committed a dereliction. So in these columns I gave the economic reasoning back of my purchase. It was a modest effort both to rationalize my own "nefarious" conduct and to satisfy my readers that that conduct accorded with the American no less than the general weal. This putting of dollars in Japanese hands, I suggested, had helped the American cotton or other exporter. Moreover, I hazarded that it hadn't damaged the domestic rug industry, because, had the rug not been priced at $75, I wouldn't have bought any rug at all.

I persuaded myself, but alas! not all my readers. In particular Mr. R. F. Hall, a valued Boston reader, took me very severely to task. Initially he did not quarrel with the plea running through my argument for freer, not free, trade among the nations. But his agreement remained in the realm of pleasantries. For the body of his letter rebutted my argument with the very same consideration which has been held to justify the Chinese walls and barbed-wire entanglements behind which all nations have barricaded themselves. This is the fantastic "cost of production" theory. In order to protect domestic living standards, goods should not be bought from lower standard countries. Tariffs, in other words, should be so levied as to equalize production costs.

On such reasoning most of world trade would be ruled out entirely. Trade between countries is based on buying goods (a) which the importing country cannot produce; (b) which the importing country cannot produce well enough; (c) which the importing country can produce cheap enough. Most trade is in the latter category. "The one condition," says a tariff expert, "at once essential to, and also sufficient for, the existence of international trade is a difference in the comparative, as contra-distinguished from the absolute, cost of producing the commodities exchanged."

Mr. Hall dismisses my illustration of the rug purchase as a "generality." My rug, I should tell him, is pretty concrete, though cheap. If he wants a theory in place of the illustration, it lies in the above quotation. The theory may be related to hypothetical trade. The United States, say, produces at the same cost 10 units of rugs or 20 units of steel. Japan produces at the same cost 10 units of rugs and 15 units of steel. Consequently, it is to the interest of the United States to import the rugs and to export only the steel. The reason, obviously, is that this exchange gives a net gain of 5 units of steel.

What the tariff "equalizers" mean is that the tariff should be high enough to make allowance for differences in wage rates. As if wage rates said the last word on cost of production! It is the *labor cost per unit of output that counts*. And this varies with the skill of the workman, with the kind of machinery at his disposal, with the organization inside the plant, with all kinds of factors. Let me illustrate.

The story is told that a Japanese master mechanic recently said to an American representative in Japan: "We can make locomotives much cheaper than you can in America."

"Can you?" said the American. "If you will tell me from your cost sheets what your locomotives cost, I will tell you what ours cost. By the way, what makes you think your locomotives cost less than ours?"

"Why, it's simple," replied the Japanese, "because we pay only one fifth of the wages to our men that you pay to yours."

So they got out the cost books, and discovered that the labor costs for locomotives on the same specifications was 3½ times greater in the Japanese shop than in the American shops!

Mr. Hall becomes a super-super-protectionist in adding a perilous non-economic argument to his protectionist creed—namely, that "psychological, racial and other 'imponderables'" should inhibit trade with certain foreigners. I take it that, since his remark was inspired by my Japanese rug, it is directed at Japan. But I will not go into all the ramifications of this particular objection. All I will say is that discrimination of this kind is a certain breeder of war. It is like an economic sanction before a sanction has been authorized by a world court.

Finally, my correspondent wound up, in strange contrast with his opening amiabilities, by calling me "unenlightened." In view of the fact that I had already convinced myself, the charge falls off my armor plate harmlessly. But, not content to leave me consigned to a state of outer darkness, he called my bargain-buying from the Japanese positively harmful, in that in the end it would "make shepherds and cotton growers of our highly skilled rugmakers and textile workers."

It was apparent from this last fling, not to say extravagance, that any reply of mine would fall as flat on Mr. Hall's ears as my original argument. So I left his letter unanswered. Now I can seek again to persuade him with the words of high authority—none other than the Tariff Commission of the United States. The commission has just issued a 207-page report on Japanese-American trade. Below I give excerpts which not only acquit me of any dereliction in buying the hooked rug but endorse my contention that I did a service for American trade in buying that rug and didn't do any disservice even to the American rug industry.

I said that in putting dollars at Japan's disposal, I helped the Japanese to buy American goods. It is axiomatic that dollars can be spent only in the United States. The Tariff Commission says (my italics):

> "The proportion of United States exports taken by Japan increased from 5 per cent in 1929 to 10 per cent in 1934, owing to the fact that Japan's purchases of a number of American products, notably raw cotton, were increased or maintained, while purchases of our products by other countries decreased. On the other hand, the share of United States imports supplied by Japan fell from 10 per cent in 1929 to 7 per cent in 1934." . . .
>
> "According to Japanese statistics, imports from the United States in 1934 exceeded exports to the United States in the ratio of about 1.9 to 1, and, roughly, the same situation appears in United States figures. . . . Contributing to this reversal of Japan's trade balances with the United States and with all other countries combined was the fact that *much of the expansion of Japan's exports in recent years has been in products made from materials of which the United States is a major supplier, notably raw cotton*." . . .
>
> "The lower prices at which the Japanese have been able to sell many articles in the production of which American materials have been used have doubtless *caused a greater world consumption of these articles, and in turn of the American materials, than would otherwise have accurred.*"

To which may be added the record for the eleven months ending November, 1935. In that period the United States bought $130 millions of goods, but sold Japan $176 millions worth. The entire record shows to what extent international trade is exchange, a take for every give, instead of theft.

My rug purchase, I asserted, did not harm a home industry because I wouldn't have bought a rug but for the price. The Tariff Commission remarks (my italics):

> "During the depression many consumers have *naturally* tended to buy lower priced wares where available, and this tendency has helped to maintain or increase imports from Japan. However, *these imports have not always displaced equivalent amounts of domestic goods, inasmuch as part of the demand supplied by such imports might have gone unfilled had they not been available at very low prices.*"

Even if I had determined to buy a rug, price or no price, my preference for the Japanese product would not necessarily have harmed a local industry. The Tariff Commission reports:

> Domestic production of wool hooked rugs, rather small before Japanese rugs began to enter the domestic market, is now *negligible*. Wool hooked rugs from Japan compete to some extent with higher priced domestic looped pile rugs made in hooked-rug designs.

The new report, by the way, puts the case for international trade in general and for American trade with Japan in a true national perspective. This it does by a mere citation of facts. I commend it to Mr. Hall. It should be read, also, by those shrill manufacturers in New England who called for higher walls or more barbed wire entanglements against Japan. For the recovery in domestic trade apparent in so many countries is a "poor thing" if "mine own" compared with the wholesome recovery that would be possible with revival in international trade.

## SEC and Bankers Unite to Oppose Fraudulent Acts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Securities and Exchange Commission and investment bankers are co-operating in a fight against fraudulent transactions and in promoting fair practices in over-the-counter markets. This was discussed in a conference yesterday between the SEC and representatives of the Investment Bankers Conference Committee at which a permanent voluntary organization to be set up by the bankers was considered.

The bankers' committee was organized after the Supreme Courts' decision ended the Investment Bankers Code under the NRA. It has been drafting a permanent plan under which regional committee of bankers would operate, much like the business conduct committee of the Stock Exchanges. The SEC, however, would make the final decision in all matters.

The registration of brokers and dealers in over-the-counter markets has been called for by the SEC and preliminary regulations have been promulgated in the meantime. About 5600 applications have been filed and the SEC will soon issue a list of effective registrations up to Jan. 31.

The problem of control of the over-the-counter markets is being approached by the commission as well as allied subjects such as unlisted trading, pegging and segregation of functions of broker and dealer, on the basis of finding solutions which may be put into effect over an extended period of time to prevent confusion.

Concerning the conference held today the SEC made the following statement:

"The Investment Bankers Conference Committee is composed of 21 investment bankers, who act as a consultative or conference committee with the Securities and Exchange Commission to co-operate with the commission for the suppression of fraud and the promotion of fair practices and to assist the commission by being a medium for the presentation of the viewpoint of the investment bankers on the current problems of the day."

## Bank Says Townsend Plan Only Joyride To Disillusionment

"The Townsend revolving pension plan is a natural outgrowth of the new philosophy of squandering our way out of the depression," says the First National Bank of Boston in its New England Letter.

"The fallacy of the plan is made apparent when it is applied to individual communities or states. The number of persons over 60 years of age in Maine, for instance, is 12.8 per cent; in Vermont, 12.9 per cent, and in New Hampshire, 13.3 per cent. This would mean that approximately one out of eight persons in these states would receive a pension of $2400 a year, or an amount sufficient to provide adequately for entire communities in many sections of these states under present conditions. Consider the situation in the State of Maine. In 1930 there were about 102,500 persons over the age of 60. Under the Townsend plan they would receive $2400 each, or an aggregate of $246,000,000 a year. This compares, for instance, with the total amount of savings in all the banks in Maine as of June, 1935, of $235,426,000.

"Even a 2 per cent tax would be unbearable. In case of a cotton shirt, for instance, there would be a 2 per cent tax on each transaction, involving the raw material, fertilizer, ginning, factor, broker, spinner, weaver, manufacturer, wholesaler and and retailer. A tax would be imposed on all the intermediate transactions such as real estate, machinery, transportation and the like. Because of the pyramiding of this tax and the complications involved, there is no way of determining in advance how much the tax would be on a particular article.

"In providing for the aged," continues the letter, "we must be governed by common sense and not by misguided sentiment. The Townsend plan is not only deceptive, but cruel. It holds out false hopes to those who are in distress, but the final outcome is a joy ride to disillusionment, bitterness and despair."

## Social Security Act Misunderstood, Says Board Member

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Vincent M. Miles of the Social Security Board declared today that perhaps "no federal law in our lifetime has been more discussed, and more misunderstood in some quarters than the Social Security Act."

The board member told members of the Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Association that "by some enthusiasts it has been hailed as a panacea for all our ills; by its extravagant opponents, it has been stigmatized as the beginning of the downfall of our American system of government."

"It is neither," he declared.

Outlining the old age, unemployment compensation and health provisions of the act, Mr. Miles continued:

"And how is it to be administered? Let's look at the bill carefully to ascertain if there is any truth in the oft-repeated contention that here is a measure which does violence to our old, respected tradition of states' rights. . . . No one of these services other than the federal old-age benefits will become effective in the states unless the states so elect. There is no such thing as old-age assistance, no such thing as unemployment compensation or aid to dependent and crippled children in New York, unless the State of New York elects to provide these services for its people, in which event the Federal Government under certain conditions will pay a large part of the cost. . . .

"And so, the Social Security Act is, as the President has said, a great humanitarian measure, drawn so as to fit into the American picture."

## Inland Steel's Net Highest Since 1929

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—Inland Steel Company and its subsidiaries reports net income for 1935 amounted to $9,417,818, which was the best showing for the company since 1929.

Last year's total, however, does not include the profit made in the first nine months of the year by Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., which was acquired on Oct. 1, last. Inland Steel's net income in 1934 was $3,729,889.

Giving effect to the issuance of 240,000 shares of stock in the acquisition of the Ryerson property, Inland at the end of 1935 had 1,440,000 shares of capital stock on which the earning, excluding the Ryerson income for the nine months, equaled $6.54 a share, compared with $3.11 each on 1,200,000 shares outstanding at the end of 1934.

## British Insurance Firms May Increase Rates on Aviation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 30—The year 1935 has not been a prosperous one for the companies undertaking commercial aviation insurance risks, and it is certain that substantially higher rates will be asked in future.

The claims in 1935 have been the heaviest for many years, the reason being due to the recent rapid expansion of regular air services. This expansion has been so widely spread and rapid that the demand for experienced pilots has exceeded the supply.

In insurance circles here it is thought that the higher premiums will remain in force for some years to balance the recent heavy losses. This does not apply to Great Britain alone as similar expansion has been going on all over the world and has affected the London market where, not only direct insurance, but also re-insurances are placed from other insurance centers.

Apart from life assurances, which are dealt with by the life assurance offices, the policy on one of the latest type Imperial Airways flying boats carrying, say, gold from South Africa might run into a sum of about £200,000.

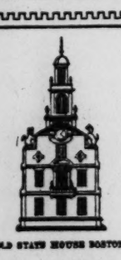
One thing is essential, say insurance experts, and that is security, which everyone concerned in commercial aviation should aim at, from the pilot down to the riggers and mechanics who help to overhaul the planes after a flight.

## Public Interest in Stock Markets Definitely Rising

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The public is definitely evincing greater interest in the securities markets, according to Fenner & Beane, brokerage firm, in an analysis of customer response to offers of market studies which have been made in recent months.

The number of requests from customers of the firm for market surveys offered with monthly statements in December already exceed 33 per cent of the total number of accounts on its books, the firm reports. This compares with a 30 per cent customer response to an offer of a tabulation of leading stocks arranged in price groups, mailed to customers with their monthly statements in September of 1935. In 1934, in still sharper contrast, there was a much smaller 24 per cent response to an offer of a similar study to customers in October of that year.

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON

Massachusetts Investors Trust

Established 1924

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 Devonshire Street, Boston
Los Angeles
Chicago New York

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868


### THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

BOSTON, January 30, 1936.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $4,000,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on February 14, 1936, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature for account of the following loan:

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN, ACT OF 1935
$4,000,000 February 15, 1937—February 15, 1941,
$800,000 each year

All the above bonds will be in coupon form of a denomination of $1,000 each and may be exchanged for fully registered bonds. The bonds when put into registered form cannot be reissued as coupon bonds.

Bidders will name one rate of interest only on the entire $4,000,000 which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the bidder whose bid provides for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from February 15, 1936, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES F. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## The Week End at the Lodge

*By* **Lilyan H. Moseley**

**Part One**

"I'VE a good piece of news for you, Anne," said Mr. Bradshaw to his daughter. "I'm going away next week." His gray eyes twinkled as he saw the puzzled faces before him.

"I don't call that very good news," announced Anne, shaking her blond head vigorously.

"Can't I go with you? It's vacation," asked her brother Gilbert who was a senior at Wells Academy.

But Mrs. Bradshaw only laughed. "How on earth could I get along," she inquired, "with both of you away?" And then, almost in the same breath, "Anne, how should yo like to ask some of the girls down for a winter-camping week end?"

"Oh—oh, could I?"

"Of course, that's a good idea," said Mr. Bradshaw. "The holiday falls on Monday. That will give you time to have plenty of fun and Gilbert will be at home to look after the family and the furnaces."

"All right," agreed Gilbert.

"They could have the Lodge," Mr. Bradshaw continued. "It's well heated and will acomodate ten people easily. Perhaps Cousin Kit would like to run the show. She's pretty good at that sort of thing.

"Do you think they will be able to manage all right, down there? asked his wife.

"Certainly they will," he answered promptly—"It's the simplest thing in the world. All they have to do is to forget themselves and help each other. Besides, they will be practically within sight of the house."

The whole Bradshaw family left the breakfast table in the most unconventional manner and rushed to the window to look out across the valley at the little lodge. On the edge of Dot Pond, it stood, its soft brown roof almost the same color as the outlines of the trees that completely hid it in summer.

**Winter Sports Weather**

Sometimes Mr. Bradshaw and the boys camped there when the family were away at the shore. On those occasions they swam in the clear waters of the pond or fished in the deep holes of the brook that flowed into it on one side. On the other, it spread out into the meadows, in a broad sheet of still water.

"There should be good skating by that time," commented Gilbert. "Go ahead and plan your party, Anne. I'll take care of everything and everybody—just watch me!" He crooked his elbows, thrust his thumbs inside the armholes of his waistcoat and marched about the room importantly.

"See that you do," said Mr. Bradshaw. "But Anne, you'll remember to keep off Dot Pond. It's much more fun on the meadows, because they are larger. Besides there's never any ice on the open spot in the pond where the springs feed it. You can't skate on water, after all can you? So don't let anybody try."

The weather was crisp and clear, when on the week end appointed, seven of Anne's friends arrived at Holm Lee to find everything prepared for them. As they deposited their blanket rolls at the lodge, they saw Anne waiting for them and with her, Cousin Kit, a jolly pink-cheeked girl of 20, just over from college for a few days.

"Come right in," she laughed. "Here we are. Come on."

The girls looked about them. They stood in a long brown-paneled room. At each end was a loft, reached by climbing straight up stout planks set against the wall.

"Time for supper," called Mrs. Bradshaw who had come in to see how they were getting along. "Who wants to help?" There was a general stampede. "Well, perhaps we'd better organize. What do you say?" All the girls agreed.

**The Three Squads**

As a result of careful but rapid planning, supper was prepared in no time. Even Gilbert fell to and showed the cooks how to make a good chowder after the most approved masculine methods. The girls carried out his instructions carefully. When he finally left, the table had been set before the large fireplace and nine happy people sat down to enjoy a good meal.

"Who'll be the 'Clean-ups'?" asked Cousin Kit.

"Oh, that's all arranged," said Anne, pointing to the card which Gilbert had fastened to the kitchen door with thumb-tacks. "He and mother got us all organized while we were setting the table. That's the way the boys used to do it when they came down here to visit. We're in three squads: the Stars, the Pines and the Oaks. It makes a pretty picture, doesn't it "

"Yes," answered Cousin Kit, "and I see I'm a sturdy Oak!"

The next two days were full of pleasure. Cousin Kit was a good leader who entered into all the fun the girls enjoyed. Mother visited them, to see how they were getting on and Mr. Treadwell, the caretaker at Holm Lee came across from his cottage to make their acquaintance. He brought with him, Tommy, his little son, aged three, and Laddie, a slant-eyed collie who rapidly became a friend to all.

There was a lovely winter hike to Cat Rock where the girls built a fire and cooked an appetizing dinner over the coals. Then there were hours of tobogganing and skiing and skating while the evenings were spent before the hearthfire singing and listening to their favorite stories.

On Monday morning, there was a grand farewell skating party. The spot which they made their headquarters was known as Pine Parlor, a part of the meadows where the birches stood in clumps near the shore and small pines fringed the summit of a little knoll. The water was shallow and the ice was clear and embroidered with strange figures like white flowers.

**Laddie's Warning**

The Oaks had planned the program. Sylvia Ripley, who had lived in Norway until she was 12 years old, showed them some fancy skating that seemed like flying. Then there followed an exciting relay race and last of all a make-believe hockey game, with Cousin Kit for umpire, standing at the edge of the ice and laughing at their antics. For sticks, each team had branches found in the woods and a chip of wood for a puck. Their laughter rang out on the still air.

Suddenly Anne held up her hand for silence. "What's that," she asked. From Dot Pond came the sound of a dog's excited bark. "It's Laddie," she said, "and he's worried about something.

"Probably treed a squirrel," suggested Cousin Kit.

But Anne glided swiftly away off through the narrow lane of ice that led to the pond, and gave one glance out across it. Then cupping her hands like a megaphone, she shouted with all her might.

"Come quick! Oh, come quick!"

Cousin Kit was on the scene almost at once, the others following. As they approached they heard Anne calling, "Tommy, come back. Come back, Tommy."

But Tommy Treadwell evidently heard nothing. Clad in a tiny brown snow suit and a pointed cap that made him look like a gnome, he was sliding in the direction of the open spot which flashed in the sun and showed the blue waters of the pond.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Painting of Russian School Children at Recess, by Soviet Painter, Stroev

## Why Vovotchka Was Late for School

"WHERE is Vova?" asked Ivan.

"He's never been late," said Michael. His schoolmates tried to guess why their comrade had not yet arrived. They sat on the bench outside the classroom wondering. But not a single child guessed the reason. Vova's aunt had been visiting from the United States, and he was helping to entertain her.

It was in the month of June when days in Leingrad, Russia, are very long, and nights exceedingly short. At best it is difficult for a boy to know just when to go to bed, for the daylight continues far beyond supper time, and even if all the blinds are drawn and the heavy curtains pulled, light shines slyly through little cracks and disturbs a child's sleep.

**Vova's First Pineapple**

Vovotchka was enchanted with his American aunt. She could not speak a word of Russian, and he knew no English. Well, he did know a word or two, "candy" and "very nice." He pronounced the "ca" in *candy* like "e," and the "e" in very like "a."

Vovotchka kept whispering to his mother in Russian, "Ask Aunt Helen about the railroad trains in America; do they go very fast? Do they have large airplanes there? What does she mean when she talks about a refrigerator? May I have another chocolate?"

Mother cut a thin slice of pineapple which Aunt Helen had brought all the way from London. It was the first time Vovotchka had tasted the fruit, and he relished it so, he took small bites so that the portion would last longer. Mother did mention bed at 8 o'clock, but Vovotchka's large black eyes filled with tears and beseeched her.

At 9 he was still awake, listening to the stories. Aunt Helen would look out the window and then look at her watch, for she was accustomed to see darkness at this hour, but there in Leningrad was no hint of twilight. At 10 she went out on the balcony, for it was odd and she felt strange on this "white night." Suddenly she said:

"I would love to see the sun set." Vovotchka sprang up and offered to take Aunt Helen to the bridge on the Black River where one saw beautiful sunsets. Mother decided that this was an exceptional day and she consented. Vovotchka took Aunt Helen's hand and together they walked along Petrovsky Prospect, a long street which runs almost the complete length of Petrovsky Island. There was no brick sidewalk, just wooden planks, and Vovotchka occasionally dropped Aunt Helen's hand, and ran ahead, shouting in Russion to children who were playing on the street. None of them seemed to be bothered by the late hour.

It was a long walk, and Aunt Helen was a little worried about Vovotchka, but he seemed very spry and showed no signs of fatigue. Finally, they reached the bridge and just on time.

It was ten thirty and the huge red sun was just touching the horizon. It was enormous and a thin haze scattered the light and made it dazzling. Vovotchka looked up at Aunt Helen, in his eyes she could read his eager question. "Do you like it? Is it really surprising?"

**At Sunset**

In a few minutes the sun had touched the horizon and was gradually disappearing. The shadows began to rise, the light dulled somewhat, and the air seemed a little cool. Aunt Helen took some photographs of Vovotchka standing on the bridge, looking at the setting sun. Soon they returned, walking the full length of Petrovsky Prospect. At home Vovotchka ran to his mother, "Ask Aunt Helen whether she liked it?"

"It was thrilling," said Aunt Helen.

Soon Vovotchka dropped off to sleep. It was eleven thirty, and there was still some daylight. But he slept, and he slept, and mother decided not to wake him for the first session of school next morning. And that was why he was late.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Vovotchka Stood on the Bridge and Watched the Setting Sun

## A Welsh Link With America

A WELSH flag, with the Scout badge superimposed, recently crossed the Atlantic, the gift of the Scouts of Merionethshire to Scout Troop 2, Merion, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

This is the story behind the gift.

In the year 1682, a small band of Welsh Quakers from the district round Lake Bala, led by John ap John and Edward ap Rhys, landed on the banks of the Delaware River. From this little band a Welsh settlement was established, which is today a suburb of Philadelphia, known as Bala-Cynwyd, in the County of Merion.

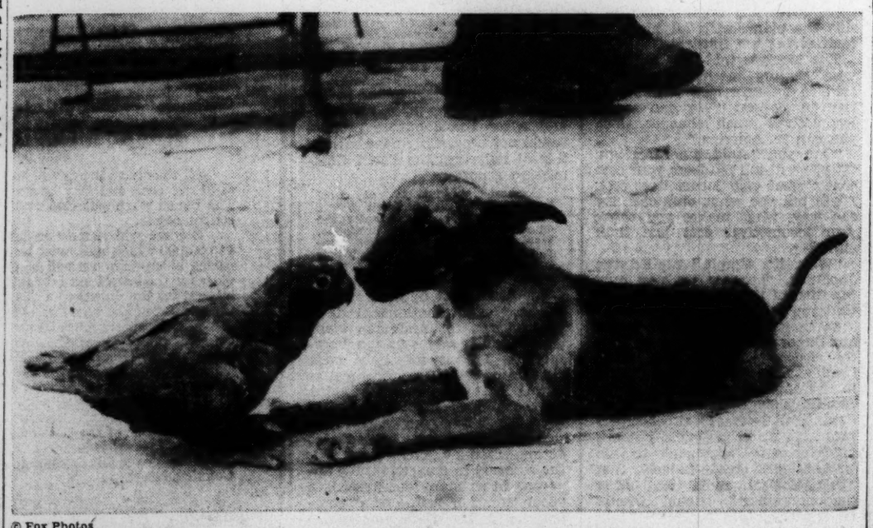
The Society of Friends have this year established a Scout Troop, the scoutmaster being a direct descendant of Edward ap Rhys. Moreover the clubroom of the new troop is an upper chamber in the Meeting House built by the pioneers in 1696.

The gift of the flag from the Scouts of Merioneth is in recognition of this link with their Welsh brothers in Philadelphia. The flag will be handed over to the troop by Mr. Arthur Caradoc Morgan, the president of the Welsh Society in Philadelphia.

## *Winter Fancy*

Wind,
the rascal,
gnawed holes in a cloud
where snowflakes were stored.
With wild delight
he watched them start to tumble,
then, with a whistle and leap
he dashed off after them . . .
up and down
the sky and earth
and all the space
between!
Men called it a blizzard
which Wind,
the rascal,
thought a strange name.
He called it fun!

MILDRED NICKERSON



© Fox Photos

This Parrot Is Especially Fond of Dogs. Besides Having Two Alsatian Puppies Among Her Most Congenial Friends, She Is on Pleasant Terms With Any Stray Dog That Happens Along

## Our Mail Bag

EVERY letter that is sent in to the Mail Bag should contain the full name and the complete address of the girl or boy from whom it comes.

This may seem to be obvious and a reminder of it may appear unnecessary. But the number of partly signed letters that come to our desk and of those from large cities which give no street address, convinces us that it should be mentioned prominently. Many girls and boys who have signed themselves "Shirley S." or "Walter G." or who have given addresses such as merely Chicago, Illinois, or Youngstown, Ohio, in writing to the Mail Bag are probably still wondering why their letters brought no results.

Letters sent to girls and boys whose names have been published in the Mail Bag should also contain the full name and the complete address of the sender. Many letters come to our desk explaining the dilemma in which some of our Mail Bag members find themselves in trying to comply with Rule 1, which requires correspondents to "reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag," when their unknown friend has given no complete name or address.

Here is a quotation on the subject from a letter from May S., of Honolulu (whose full name and address are in the Mail Bag records):

"A great many of the letters I was unable to answer because the people did not give their full address and some didn't give their last name."

EDITOR

**Hollywood, California**

Dear Editor:

I should like to have some correspondents from any place in Spain or Mexico, as I am very interested in Spanish and Mexican things. I will be able to write in either Spanish or English. I am 14 years old. I am also quite interested in stamp collecting. Gloria G.

**South Shields, Co. Durham, England**

Dear Editor:

I am a motor-mechanic, 18 years old, and naturally I am interested in the progress and development of motor vehicles, especially those of American manufacture which I regard as being among the best in the world for acceleration, braking and other important factors of performance.

I should like to have a pen friend who shares my interest in motors. I have a large collection of pictures of private cars, lorries, buses and so forth cut from catalogues and technical magazines which I should like to exchange for clippings of similar types. I may mention also that I can give the price and full details of each model. Thomas J.

**Oakland, California**

Dear Editor:

I live in Oakland, California. Oakland is a lovely city, for exactly in the center of the business district is a beautiful lake called Lake Merritt. It is three miles around and is surrounded by parks and playgrounds.

But the most interesting thing about Lake Merritt is the fact that it is a bird refuge. Every summer hundreds of ducks and geese spend the season with us. Many of the birds stay the whole year round.

I am 16 years old and am very interested in music. I would like to correspond with any girls, about my age, who speak English. Adele R.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

**Girls**

Lena May H. (11), Selma, California. Would like to have correspondents in Holland and France.

Barbara K. (11), Terre Haute, Indiana.

Edwina G. (11), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from Holland. Interested in animals.

Ruth L. (12), Chicago, Illinois. Wishes a correspondent in Ethiopia.

Ellendale McD. (12), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from Ethiopia.

Lee W. (12), Highland Park, Illinois. Interested to correspond with girls in Holland and England.

Vera F. (13), Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Would like to hear from girls her age in India or Australia. Interested in music.

Evelyn B (14), Topeka, Kan. Interested in sports, reading and music.

Shirley A B (14), Chicago, Ill. Interested in art, music, reading, sports.

Helene Y. (15), La Grande, Oregon. Interested in foreign countries and their customs.

Irene P. (15), Gretna, Manitoba. Interested in stamp collecting and sports.

Martha E. G. (15), Tekoa, Wash. Interested in swimming, reading and music. Would like especially to hear from girls in France.

Dorothy A. (15), Regina, Sask. Would like particularly to hear from girls in Italy, India and Switzerland.

Kitty J. (15), Invercargill, New Zealand. Interested in film stars and outdoor sports.

Bobbie L. M. (15), Glendale, California. Interested in sports, dramatics and customs o' people.

Roberta H (15), Miami, Florida. Interested in outdoor sports, music, stamps, and collecting glass dogs. Wishes to trade stamps with some girl in Africa, Australia, Mexico, Spain and South America. Writes only in English.

Margaret M. (15), Ponca City, Oklahoma. Interested in collecting stamps.

Doris Y. (16), Portland, Oregon. Would like to correspond with girls in Scotland, Ireland, Japan and Hawaii.

Mary J. B. (16), Salem, Oregon. Wishes to correspond in English, especially with girls in Ireland, Honolulu, Egypt.

Millicent C. (17), Darlington, England. Would like to correspond with girl her own age in America or Germany.

Molly S. (17), Manchester, England. Interested in most subjects, and would like especially to correspond with girl in France.

Glory O. (17), Brisbane, Australia. Interested in reading, sewing and Girl Guides. Would like to correspond with girls from Canada, South America, China and South Africa.

Dorothy G. (17), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Interested in collecting pictures of movie stars.

Frances E. W., Passaic, New Jersey. Would like correspondents in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Interested in drawing and painting.

June C. (18), Los Angeles, California. Is interested in music.

June N. (18), Wheaton, Illinois. Is particularly interested in Girl Scout work dressmaking, designing and aviation.

**Boys**

Jimmy W. (12), Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Would like to exchange stamps with boys in the United States and any British possession.

Robert C. B. (13), Eggertsville, New York. Wishes correspondents in foreign countries and any part of the United States.

Ernst K., Petersdorf, über Sagan, Germany. Is learning the English language and would like to hear from boys.

Bill W. (15), Hollywood, California. Wishes to hear from boys in any foreign country. Interested in Scouting, journalism, stamps.

Bob S. (15), Lakewood, Ohio. Would like to correspond with boys in foreign countries. Especially interested in foreign customs and in model airplane building.

Richard G. (15), Maywood, Illinois. Would like correspondents in South Africa and Australia who write English. Is interested in stamps, coins, post cards and newspapers.

Paul P. P. (15), Terre Haute, Indiana. Would like to hear from boys in China. Interested in animals and stamp and coin collecting.

Hermann K. (16), Brockan by Breslau, Ger. Wishes to correspond in German or English with American boy living in America. Interested in stamps and sports.

Eric W. P. (16), Duncan, B. C. Wishes to make friends through correspondence with boys especially in New Zealand, Malay, Scotland, and India. Interested in swimming, tennis, and exchanging souvenirs.

Eric J. (16), South Dunedin, New Zealand. Interested in stamp collecting and exchanging with boys in the United States or elsewhere.

James G. (16), Rochdale, Eng. Wishes to correspond with boys in countries other than England, the United States, and Canada, and exchange views on sport.

Gordon P (17), Chicago, Ill.

**Rules for Correspondence**

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

## Small Beginnings

MIGHTY oaks from little acorns grow, and other big things start in small ways. For example, there are the important results that have come from earlier studies of ocean currents and the contents of the waters. Something of what these studies have come to mean is described in "Cargoes of Sea Water," an article in the Weekly Magazine Section with yesterday's Monitor.

From another small beginning, Police Chief August Vollmer has developed a practical school for training of police in a way that may change the entire approach to the question of public safety and protection, and offer some attractive vocational opportunities for present-day young folks. The matter is considered in an article called "Training Efficient Police," which will appear in the Magazine Section next Wednesday.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

Eight weeks in the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Good Riding Trails, Tennis, Archery, Hiking, Swimming, Canoeing, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, silver, leather and wood working. Many experienced counselors and instructors. Modern equipment. Excellent food. Tutoring optional.

*Send for Illustrated Booklet.*
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
4617 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor.

## A Look at Some New Books

**Book Reviews**

### *In the Old South*

A TALE of colonial Virginia, with a charming dedication,

For my Mother
To whom courage and gentleness have always been as natural as breathing

So does Elizabeth Coatsworth strike the keynote to "The Golden Horseshoe," a story of Colonel Antony of Stafford Hall on the James, and his two children, Roger and his half-sister, Tamar.

To Tamar, child of an Indian princess, the Colonel's second wife, "courage and gentleness" are also natural, and this tale of their flowering, and of Tamar's high adventure, when, disguised as Raccoon, an Indian boy, she succeeds in accompanying General Spotswood on his famous expedition westward to the mountains, is full of the gracious and spacious spirit of the old South.

The Quaker, who had crossed the Atlantic as an indentured servant, but who was freed through the intercession of Tamar, the poet schoolmaster, the runaway slave all give character to this picture of plantation life. Here, too, is the Indian atmosphere.

"In these days the Raccoon was learning to live very close to the earth. He heard sounds that he had never heard before. Everything he saw and smelled meant something to him. By the behavior of the birds and squirrels, by the turn of the leaves, by the smallest breaking of a twig, he learned to read what was taking place unseen about him; though even then Scarred Wolf laughed at his ignorance."

Miss Coatsworth has described it all with the delicacy and restraint of the true artist, and Robert Lawson's illustrations add a quaint and picturesque charm.

### *Now We Can Play*

A BOOK for group leaders of play and recreational activities, and in its field a perfect mine of information is "Active Games and Contests." The joint authors, Bernard S. Mason and E. D. Mitchell, are already responsible for two books "The Theory of Play" and "Social Games for Recreation." The new volume is a companion book to the first of these and supplements the second.

As its name implies, it deals only with the more active types of play, but this "only" includes 1800 indoor and outdoor games which would seem to be enough to satisfy the most Gargantuan appetite — although, as its authors carefully explain, it does not include rhythmic activities, a field in which books are already plentiful.

The games are classified under the following headings: Contests Between Individuals; Contests Between Groups; Goal Tag, and Combat Games; Team Games; Water, Winter and Mounted Activities. They have also been "classified for age use in a general rather than a specific manner."

### *The Animals Parade*

"NOAH was a lucky man," writes Dr. Robert Hegner in "Parade of the Animal Kingdom." "His experience would have made a naturalist wildly happy. How thrilled he must have been as he stood at the head of the gangplank and watched the Parade of the Animal Kingdom march past him into the Ark—the beasts, the fowls, and 'everything that creepeth upon the earth.'"

Dr. Hegner finds this animal kingdom a fascinating study, and in this book he hopes to share its interest and his own enthusiasm.

Representative animals from each large group of the animal kingdom have been chosen, and as they parade before the reader, the authors tell what they feel most people want to know about their appearance, habits, food, et cetera. In some cases this knowledge is of questionable value of the kind one who is not a serious student of zoology could just as well, if not better, be without. But much of it is interesting.

The author of this book has not only spent 40 years as a student and teacher of the animal kindom of which he writes; he has headed a number of expeditions to the Philippines, Mexico, et cetera, so that he knows many of his animal subjects at first hand also.

The typography and layout of the book are excellent, and the style lively and readable. There are 743 illustrations, mostly photographs, of the living animals in their native haunts. A. B. D.

**The Golden Horseshoe**, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. Illustrated by Robert Lawson. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

**Poetry of Youth**, selected and annotated by Edwin Markham. New York: Wm. H. Wise & Co. Cloth binding. $2.

**Active Games and Contests**, by Mason and Mitchell. New York: Barnes & Co. $3.

**Parade of the Animal Kingdom**, by Robert Hegner, assisted by Jane Z. Hegner. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

### *A New Magazine*

IT IS quite exciting to announce the appearance of a new magazine for children, published by a group of persons who know what young people enjoy.

Two numbers of "Story Parade," a monthly publication "for boys and girls from eight to twelve years," have come to our desk already. They are both crowded with interesting stories, drawings and poems and have covers attractively designed in three colors. Reading the names of the authors and illustrators in the tables of contents is like going over the roll of the best writers and artists for children in this country.

The February number has a cover design by Howard Simon, showing a merry skiing party in the Tyrol. This is the first of a series picturing children in foreign countries as they are today.

Elizabeth Coatsworth, who, in the January number, had a story of a New England country fair, appears in the February number with a charming poem about the wind.

Walter de la Mare, Charlie May Simon, Edith M. Patch, Carroll Lane Fenton, May McNeer, Helen Sewell, Grace Paull and Lois Lenski are among the authors and illustrators whose work appears in the January and February issues.

"Story Parade" is a literary magazine, whose sponsors plan to publish the best in stories, verse and plays by contemporary writers for children, besides foreign and other material of value that is not easily accessible to young readers. The qualities sought in illustration and decoration are simplicity and artistic value.

It is published by a noncommercial membership group, interested in distributing good literature to children at No. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The subscription price is only $1 a year.

Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau; Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner of Education; Hughes Mearns of New York University; Mabel L. Robinson of Columbia University, and many other well-known educators, children's librarians and authors are on the advisory board.

*"'I am really too tall*
*for these knickers,'*
*Peter pleaded,*
*stretched high on tiptoe."*

"Two inches since last you were measured,"
Peter Jamieson's father said.
"My son, if you don't soon stop growing,
We will have to tie stones on your head."

"Then you'll buy me the suit that you promised,
The one with long trousers—you know.
I am really too tall for these knickers,"
Peter pleaded, stretched high on tiptoe.

Mr. Jamieson chuckled, "Of course, son.
Less noise, please, and try to be quiet.
The advertisements here in the Monitor
Should help us decide where to buy it."

Peter's father was right—in the paper
Was an ad for youth's suits—just the thing!
They bought one next day, and in praise
Of the Monitor's ads they now sing!

# Papyrus Throws Light on St. John's Gospel

## Indicates Earlier Date of Writing Than Generally Supposed

## Written in Greek

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The discovery is announced of a second-century papyrus fragment throwing fresh light upon the earliest New Testament history.

This fragment is considered to be the oldest known manuscript of any portion of the New Testament contained in the Authorized Version of the Bible.

The fragment has been found among a quantity of miscellaneous manuscripts that have lain since 1920 in the John Rylands Library at Manchester, Eng. It contains portions identified with verses in the Gospel of St. John.

**Portion of Distinct Manuscript**

Its existence in the second century is held to show that the Gospel of St. John must have been written earlier than has hitherto been generally supposed.

Inquiries made by the Monitor at the British Museum in London have brought out three points connected with the Manchester fragment. One is that the British Museum authorities consider that the fragment is undoubtedly authentic.

The second is that they think it dates from approximately the same period as the British Museum's own somewhat similar fragment which is held to be part of a previously unknown fifth gospel.

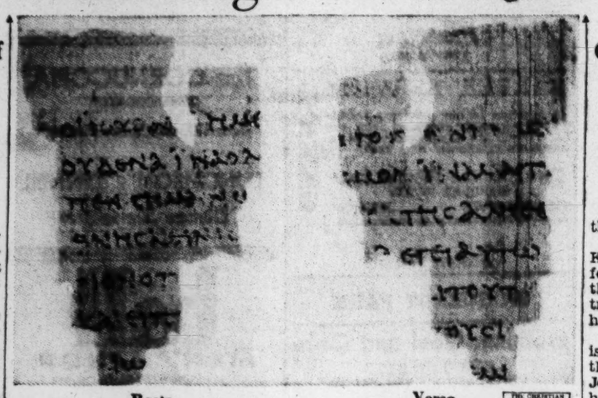
The third point is that the Manchester fragment is in different handwriting from that of the British Museum one, and that it must therefore be regarded as a portion of an entirely distinct manuscript.

**In Second-Century Greek**

Like the British Museum fragment it is written in second-century Greek. Like the British Museum fragment also, it shows signs of having been part of a codex (ancient book).

The Manchester fragment, like the British Museum one, came from dealers who are likely—though it has not been possible to ascertain this absolutely—to have obtained it from Egyptian treasure-seekers working on the site of the ancient city of Oxyrhynchos in Upper Egypt where many other papyri have come to light at different times.

The Manchester fragment has now been described in a monograph by Mr. C. H. Roberts, fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, with preface by Dr. Guppy, of Manchester. This monograph is entitled "An Unpublished Fragment of the Fourth Gospel in the John Rylands Library" (Manchester University Press).



Recto Verso

Found Among Manuscripts in Library at Manchester, Eng.

The fragment is a fragile scrap of papyrus measuring 3½ inches deep by 2¼ inches wide. It contains writing on both sides. This writing, Mr. Roberts says, is "in dark ink on papyrus light in color and of good quality." On one side ("recto") are some words belonging to St. John's Gospel, Chapter XVIII verses 31-33. On the other side ("verso") are some words belonging to verses 37-38 of the same chapter.

**The Greek Texts**

The partial sections of the recto and verso sides of the manuscript are as follows:

οἱ Ἰουδαῖ(οι)· ἡμ(ῖν)
οὐδένα· ἵνα ὁ λ(όγος)
(εἶ)πεν σημαίνω(ν)
(ἀπο)θνήσκειν.
(πραιτώ)ριον ὁ Π(ιλᾶτος)
καὶ εἶπ(εν)
(Ἰουδα)ίω(ν;)

(κό)σμον ἵνα μαρτ(υρήσω)
ἐκ τῆς ἀληθε(ίας)
λέγει αὐτῷ
(Κα)ὶ τοῦτ(ο)
τοὺς Ἰ(ουδαίους)
(οὐδ)εμί(αν)

**Content of Verses**

These verses as a whole in the Authorized Version of the Bible are as follows:

". . . The Jews therefore, said unto him, It is not lawful for us to put any man to death;

"32. That the saying of Jesus might be fulfilled, which he spake, signifying what death he should die.

"33. Then Pilate entered into the judgment hall again, and called Jesus, and said unto him, Art thou the King of the Jews?" . . .

## Considered Authentic by Authorities of the British Museum

## In Rylands Library

On the verso side are parts of these verses:

"37. . . . Thou sayest that I am a King. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice.

"38. Pilate saith unto him, What is truth? And when he had said this, he went out again unto the Jews and saith unto them I find in him no fault at all."

**Earlier Date Supported**

Mr. Roberts referring to the significance of the second century date of the fragment as affecting that of St. John's Gospel:

". . . All we can safely say is that this fragment tends to support those critics who favor an early date (late first to early second century) for the composition of the Gospel, rather than those who would still regard it a work of the middle decades of the second century."

# Ormandy's Recording Viewed As Step in His Rise to Fame

### Monthly Diskmakers Review

When a young conductor is rising meteorically to fame and records a well-known Beethoven Symphony, the reviewer tends to mention the composer first. We shall do just that in dealing with Victor's new album of Beethoven Fourth Symphony in B Flat Major, recorded by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy.

The musical world was distinctly excited a couple of weeks ago to hear that the great Stokowski was to resign as conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony. It was even more excited when it heard that none other than Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Minneapolis Orchestra, would take "Stokey's" place.

This review column has stopped to praise Mr. Ormandy on numerous occasions. But it takes due note of the fact that only the availability of a number of exceptionally fine recordings made this concentration on this conductor's work possible. This in turn takes us to the Victor Company and primarily Charles O'Connell, its recording impresario. Mr. O'Connell is a recognized authority on music. He has written an exceptionally fine book on symphonies for Victor. His selection of Ormandy to record many of the finest compositions for Red Seal, by the Victor higher fidelity method, must be noted as the first real recognition of this successor to Stokowski. To have that recognition borne out, in performance, must please Mr. O'Connell. But somehow or other we feel sure that he never had any doubts. All of which would indicate that Victor recording selections are worth watching for more than one reason.

A line for the album itself. It is a lovely rendition, beautifully played and recorded. To those who wish to understand the Ormandy honor, we refer them to a playing of this album.

♪ ♪ ♪

Debussy's "The Children's Corner," a neat little album with three 10-inch records, is one of the nicest items on the Victor list this month. Most everyone is familiar with the Polliwog's Cakewalk. That is the last of the six sketches in this group, each contained on one side of a 10-inch record. The others are Doctor Gradus ad Parnassum, Jumbo's Lullaby, Serenade for the Doll, Snow is Dancing and the Little Shepherd.

The album is delightfully recorded by the Paris Conservatory Orchestra under Piero Coppola. Incidentally, if you have any questions as to just how well your machine reproduces deep bass notes try the Jumbo sketch. Usually bass is so mixed with other notes that a clear registering is difficult to the ordinary ear. But on this record you hear a Jumbo walk that goes to the depths. We know a dozen machines right now that would hardly reproduce them, machines we have long wished their owners would trade in for a modern machine which will give about everything a higher fidelity record carries.

♪ ♪ ♪

When George Gershwin, graduate of musical comedy composition, turned out his famous "Rhapsody in Blue," he began to think of an opera. Ten years passed. This year that opera was produced. It was "Porgy and Bess." Musical critics who went, determined that a popular composer could not write opera, came away pleasantly reversed in their opinion. Gershwin had unquestionably succeeded.

"Two fine voices sing the leading songs in the stage production. But they are not a Lawrence Tibbett or a Helen Jepson. And those are the two voices Victor has used to make three 12-inch records of the outstanding vocal pieces in "Porgy and Bess." These records are different from anything we have ever heard before. Not only different, but recommended as library numbers. Unquestionably the number, "It Ain't Necessarily So," will be the most talked about.

Reverting back to orchestra music, may we mention two 10-inch records with "Eight German Dances," by Mozart. They are played by Eugene Ormandy and his Minneapolis Orchestra.

With little time left for popular records we would like to nominate two numbers as having that something which makes good listening when the mood is on for quiet dancing If they had both been pressed on the same record, we would have nominated it for our hit-of-the-month. They are "With All My Heart," from the Paramount film, "Her Master's Voice," played by Ray Noble, and "Moon Over Miami," played by Eddie Duchin. Paired with the latter is a number currently getting much attention, "Lights Out." The companion piece to "With All My Heart" is a rather nice little waltz, "A Beautiful Lady in Blue."

♪ ♪ ♪

**Orchestra**

**Beethoven: Concerto No. 2 in B Flat Major,** played by Artur Schnabel, pianist, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Malcolm Sargent. Four Victor records in album. This is the last of the series of the first five of Beethoven's piano concertos originally planned by Mr. Schnabel. This concerto shows Beethoven at an early period when he had not yet passed from the influences of his early contemporaries, Mozart and Haydn. The middle slow movement tells more of the Beethoven that is to come. The concerto close with a rollicking rondo. Of the playing, what more can be said than that Mr. Schnabel is recognized as one of the greatest exponents of this composer. The recording is markedly clear and the entrances of the piano and orchestra stand out without detracting from each other. The possessor of the five Schabel-recorded concertos of Beethoven assuredly owns a collection of piano literature which historically and aesthetically has few peers.

**Massenet: Meditation from Thais** and **Handel: Largo from Xerxes,** played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. These two familiar pieces are probably the two most popular pieces played at the "Pops," the summer season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Largo has a rousing climax with organ and full orchestra.

**Instrumental**

**Bach-Busoni: Toccata in C Major,** played by Arthur Rubinstein, pianist. Two Victor 12-inch records. This sonata in three movements is called a "toccata" (from Latin "tocare"—to touch), to distinguish it from a vocal sonata called a "cantate"—to sing. It is a display piece arranged by Feruccio Busoni, a noted teacher of pianists. Mr. Rubinstein makes the most of it in a clear cut rendition.

**Chopin: Twenty-Four Preludes, Op. 28,** played by Alfred Cortot, pianist. Four 12-inch Victor records. This is a repressing to secure the advantages of higher fidelity recording. A libretto gives Mr. Cortot's impression of each prelude. The wonder of it is that Chopin has concealed technical problems of the piano in music of such beauty.

**Chamber Music**

**Beethoven: Quartet in F, Op. 135,** played by the Busch Quartet. Four Victor records. This is the last complete work composed by Beethoven. As in all his last great quartets this one reveals that Beethoven was reaching out for greater expression, ever impatient of the traditional framework of music. The finale contains a dialogue between Beethoven and his cook asking the eternal question, "Must it be?" which is brought up by the cello and answered by the violin, "It must be." The Busch Quartet provides a fine interpretation.

**Hector Villa-Lobos: Brazilian Quartet, No. 5, played by the Carioca String Quartet.** Two 12-inch records. A vastly interesting bit of listening is this strongly idiomatic music of Brazil confined in quartet form by a composer who has been called the "Brazilian Debussy." The players turn in a very creditable performance of this difficult score.

**Vocal**

**A Song Recital by Lotte Lehmann.** Five Victor 10-inch records in album. A veritable storehouse of German lieder by this great soprano. These songs are arranged in chronological sequence from Mozart to Schubert, Schumann, Brahms and Wolf. A libretto containing the English translation and Mme. Lehmann's impression of each song is included. Each listener will find new beauties in these songs each time he plays them. Some of the most delightful pieces to this reviewer were Mozart's "To Chloe," Schumann's "The Fortune Teller" and Wolf's "In the Shadow of My Tresses." This work should be invaluable to singers or devotees of singing.

**Biret: Carmen,** sung by the La Scala Opera Company of Milan, with the La Scala Orchestra, Carlos Sabajno, conductor. Four teen Victor records in two albums. Like the radio the recorders have gone in for full length performances. There are two and a half hours of solid playing in these albums made by Italy's noted opera house. The opera is very well performed but one could wish for an automatic record changer and record turner to make listening more enjoyable.

**Puccini: Manon Lescaut-Donna Non Vidi Mai (A Maiden So Fair) (Act 1) and Giordani: Fedora-Amor Ti Vieta Di Non Amar (My Love Compels),** sung by Alessandro Ziliani, tenor, with members of the La Scala Orchestra, Milan. Victor 10-inch record. Mr. Ziliani's lyrical voice is heard to perfection in the type of aria by Puccini suited to it. This aria occurs at the first meeting of De Grieux and Manon. The latter is a well-sung aria from a lesser Italian opera.

**Albert Hay Malotte: The Lord's Prayer,** and **Partridge-Scaver: Just for Today,** sung by John Charles Thomas, baritone. Victor 10-inch record. This very fine setting of the Lord's Prayer was heard first on Mr. Thomas's radio program. It is sung simply and fervently. The other piece is in a companion mood. A fine religious recording.

**Foreign Releases**

**Orchestral**

**Brahms: Second Piano Concerto.** Four H. M. V. records in album. This is a re-recording, but with Schnabel at the piano and the B. B. C. orchestra under Adrian Boult. It is finely played and recorded, though the older one, with Rubinstein as the soloist, was good enough for most people.

**Wagner: "Siegfried Idyll,"** played by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter. Two H. M. V. records. A beautiful rendering of this lovely music.

**Walton: Symphony,** played by the London Symphony Orchestra, under Sir Hamilton Harty. Five Decca records. This has become available on disks very quickly, as it only had its first full performance in December. It is a big work which improves on acquaintance. At times one is reminded of Sibelius, who has probably influenced the composer.

**Debussy: Theria Suite** played by the Orchestra of the Paris Société des Concerts du Conservatoire. Three H. M. V. records. Five sides with a strong oriental flavor. Two sides go to the "Streets and Roads," two to "Scents of the Night," and one to "The Morning of a Fête Day." The spare side is given to Debussy's "Soirée dans Granade."

**Chamber Music**

**Bliss: Clarinet Quintet,** played by the Griller Quartet with Mr. A. Thurston playing the clarinet most ably. Four Decca records. This is one of this composer's most popular chamber music works and is well recorded.

**Haydn: Quartet No. 77 (The Emperor),** played by the Lener Quartet. Four Columbia records. This is the first complete recording of this work and is splendidly played. The spare side is given to the Andante from Haydn's Quartet in D minor.

**Instrumental**

**Dvořák-Kreisler: "Humoresque"** and **Drigo: "Les Millions d'Arlequin"** by Marcel Moyse. Both are admirably played, though a trifle too loud for the accompanying piano. Columbia 10-inch record.

**Chopin Waltz and "Moment Musical"** by Bronislaw Huberman, violinist. Columbia record. Mr. Huberman's playing is, as usual, faultless, and the recording excellent.

**Vocal**

**Rossini: Duet from "The Barber of Seville,"** sung by Bianca Gerhardi, soprano, and Benvenuto Franci, tenor, with orchestra. Columbia record. This is well sung and recorded if one likes florid trills and shakes.

**Schubert: Gretchen at the Spinning Wheel,** and, **The Young Nun,** sung by Germaine Martinelli, soprano. Columbia record. The soloist is a newcomer to disks. She sings two of Schubert's songs in French with orchestra, which is a mistake, as they were written for, and should be sung with piano accompaniment. Her voice is a beautiful one and one hopes she will make more records.

**Flotow: "Martha"-"Like a Dream"** and **"The Last Rose,"** sung by Helge Roswaenge, tenor, in German. Herr Roswaenge is accompanied by the Berlin State Opera Orchestra. He has a fine voice and the recording is excellent.

# Position of Jews In U. S. Industry Is Traced by Magazine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Contrary to any belief that Jews have a dominant control of finance and industry in the United States, Fortune Magazine finds them "not within gunshot" of such control.

Jewish fears of a propaganda campaign like that in Germany charging a Jewish monopoly of economic opportunity are declared to be without basis. Hence the growing fear of persecution on the part of American Jews is described as "probably the greatest danger they themselves face in this country, for fear very commonly creates the thing it dreads."

In a long factual analysis of the economic position of Jews, the magazine finds they play a relatively small part in banking. Only 30 of the 420 directors of the leading members of the New York Clearing House are Jews. The participation of Jewish private banks in foreign and domestic business is small.

In heavy industry in general the position of Jews is distinctly subordinate. Again, in automobiles, only three Jews are prominent in manufacturing. On the financial end of the same industry, the Jewish interest is even smaller.

In certain fields of light industry Jews are numerous in the distribution end. In wool, silk, cotton and rayon weaving, the Jewish interest in production is small, but in distribution runs anywhere from 50 to 90 per cent. In the liquor business about half the important distilling concerns are controlled by Jews. The only section of light industry monopolized by Jews is the clothing business, where about 85 per cent of men's clothing, about 95 per cent of women's dresses and about 95 per cent of furs and pretty much the whole wearing apparel business are in Jewish hands.

Turning from light industry to retailing, Fortune finds Jews to be in a definite retailing minority over the country as a whole. Department stores, largely Jewish-owned in New York, are in predominantly non-Jewish hands in Chicago and farther west. Chains in the 5-and-10 field and in the food and grocery field are predominantly non-Jewish.

Turning from industry at large to the instruments controlling opinion in America, Fortune finds that about half the agencies influencing opinion and taste in America are in Jewish hands. Jewish interest in the newspaper field is small. The same is true in magazines.

In radio, however, two major national networks are actively directed by Jews but with many of the local stations non-Jewish, the Jewish interest may probably be put at roughly 50 per cent. The same figure applies for the theater. In the movies Fortune finds that of the eight principal companies three are owned and controlled by Jews; in three management and ownership are divided; and two are probably owned and controlled by non-Jews.

"What is remarkable about the Jews in America, in other words," Fortune concludes, "is not their industrial power but their curious industrial distribution, their tendency to crowd together in particular squares of the checkerboard. The reason for their crowding must be found in their most pronounced psychological trait—their clannishness, their tribal inclination. The reason for their choice of particular squares into which to crowd must be found in historical accident."

In an appendix, Fortune gives a list of the anti-Semitic organizations operating in the United States and subjects them to analytical scrutiny.

# Steel Workers Join In Bargaining Plan Outside of A. F. of L.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29 — While craft and industrial union factions within the American Federation of Labor remain at loggerheads regarding the best method of organizing such open-shop industries as automobile and steel, a move is gaining momentum which observers here believe will knit steel mill workers into a force for collective bargaining, independent of the federation.

This is being advanced openly within the so-called company unions which the federation holds to be dominated by the steel corporations.

Two concerted steps toward a closer understanding between the company unions in the plants of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation in Pittsburgh and Youngstown were made, when representatives of 20,000 steel workers met in the Fort Pitt Hotel, Saturday night. While the meeting was secret, it was said that changes in the existing company union setup would be demanded of the corporation's management.

A committee was named to carry a program for co-operation to company union employees of Carnegie-Illinois in the Youngstown district. Next in line, it was reported, will be a co-operative proposal to the 23,000 men employed by Carnegie-Illinois in Chicago.

A committee of the employee representatives at the Gary, Ind., works of Carnegie-Illinois have recommended affiliation with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, an American Federation of Labor union.

In the Chicago territory, the Associated Iron and Steel Employees Representatives comprise delegates from company unions of the United States Steel units as well as plants of Republic Steel, Inland Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Wisconsin Steel. Also in the Chicago area, employee representatives of United States Steel plants are bound together in the "Calumet Council," which holds monthly meetings for discussion of common problems.

# Funds for Jewish Refugees Sought

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Children and adults in 130 American cities are contributing to a fund established to aid needy Jewish children in Germany, Poland, eastern Europe, and in other countries where they are refugees, it was announced here last night by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. The committee hopes to raise $3,500,000 for its 1936 welfare services.

Since the summer of 1914 $34,000,000 has been spent by this organization on overseas activities both for adult and youth, according to Miss Pauline Baerwald, committee chairman.

This year's contributions will be used largely in Germany and Poland, Miss Baerwald indicated. One of the functions of the committee is to help an estimated 20,000 children excluded from German public schools by setting up private vocational schools. It is expected that 45,000 young people will be in need of such aid immediately. In Poland, she said, that as many as 20,000 children attending school have no other prospect of being fed than through the committee.

## At Jordan Hall

**Two Vienna Choir Boys**

Appearing in the Performances to Be Given Friday Evening and Saturday Morning

# What's Going On In the Arts

**Japanese Prints**

AN EXCEPTIONAL collection of Japanese wood-block prints is on view at the Goodman-Walker Galleries on Boylston Street. There are included representative examples of most of the prominent print makers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The Japanese Screen Exhibition currently on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has helped greatly to enlarge our knowledge of Japanese culture. Hitherto most interest in Japanese Art attached itself to wood-block prints. As splendid as was the accomplishment of these highly gifted craftsmen, they were not the only important graphic artists; they represent rather the end of a long and rich tradition. The wood blocks reveal refinements in line and ornament which would not ordinarily be lavished upon a quantitative manufacture. At Goodman-Walker's we may observe how the earlier conventions of working calligraphically were applied to the block. The subjects include portraits of laymen and actors, street scenes and vistas. The diagonal direction is emphasized; the guiding lines carry the eye up a zigzag, or around a graceful curve.

The eighteenth-century prints of the early Ukiyoe are finer in execution. We observe that they have but two colors, each tint requiring a separate block. With years more enterprise was exercised—more colors added. Examples by Harunobu and Shunsho and Utamaro reveal the exquisite handling of the figure, enveloped in enhancing costumes. In the nineteenth century, after a decline in figure drawing, there arose two print makers renowned to this day for portraying landscape and scenes of everyday life. They were Hiroshige and Hokusai. Beside the prints of their forbears, the work of these two seems realistic and hard.

The importance of these Japanese color prints lies in the fact that they are executed in complete harmony with the medium. The line, composition and colors seem to be adapted to a method which is restricted for technical reasons. Later, when artists tried to imitate free-hand paintings, and complex color schemes on the block, they failed.

D. A.

# Radiocast Enunciation Condemned as Stilted

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—American radio announcers, although they may win diction prizes, are poor models for speech students, in the opinion of George W. Hibbitt of Columbia University's English department. According to Mr. Hibbitt, the prize winners usually have an artificial mode of speech which is not characteristic of any section of the country.

In Mr. Hibbitt's opinion, a standardized pronunciation of the English language is "dishonest." "Fundamental dialectical differences in speech should be preserved," he said.

"The judgment of what is good and what is standard in speech rests entirely on whether the speech can be immediately understood in all parts of the country," he declared.

# Wenatchee Group Finding Profit In Co-operative Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WENATCHEE, Wash., Jan. 30—For the past two years a group of 30 to 40 unemployed men and women have been devoting their time and efforts to a co-operative cannery here, receiving no remuneration except the hope that as labor-contributing members of the co-operative their share of profits to come later would be sufficiently large to keep their families "on their own" and off relief.

**Organized in 1934**

Last week more than 50 local stores displayed on their shelves for the first time the co-operative's season "crop" of canned apple butter, pears and fruit butter, neatly packed under a special label. The product has been pronounced to be of the highest quality by the Extension Department of the State College of Washington. From the returns of this pack the members of the association will receive a portion of the wages earned during the past year.

Calling themselves the Wenatchee Co-operative Units, the unemployed group organized the packing project in 1934 under the State Welfare Administration. An $8000 loan was advanced to them for the purchase of cans, equipment, labels and various supplies. But no capital was available for labor or the fruit needed for canning. Consequently these two items had to be obtained on a co-operative basis, members agreeing to take their wages out of final proceeds and growers supplying the fruit agreeing to a similar arrangement. Three hundred tons of pears and 800 tons of apples were furnished by local orchardists under this arrangement.

Before any of the canned product from the cannery was placed on sale, considerable bartering was done to supply the co-operating members with necessities and also to provide some operating supplies for the project in order to keep it going during the past season.

**Traded for Coal**

Canned pears were traded for coal with mine owners at Roslyn, the exchange commodities being transported in trucks furnished by the State. Another load of canned pears was hauled to Monroe where it was exchanged for canned corn, beans and beets put up by the Monroe self-help co-operative. A third trade was made with an oyster cannery in Everett. Locally, trades were made for shoe repairing, barber work and fuel.

The State Relief Administration has purchased about 3550 cans of fruit from the members, and part of the money received will be used to repay the $8000 loan. About 1000 cases are being marketed locally at this time.

**Officials Are Women**

Male members of the co-operative do the heavier work. An interesting sidelight is the fact that the entire officer personnel is comprised of women, including president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, auditor and general manager.

### Car Too Heavy for Ice

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—William Robare hopes the cold weather continues, or gets colder. His car was too heavy for the ice on Richmond Pond and fell in. The driver managed to leap to safety. Now he is waiting for lots of cold weather so the ice will get strong enough to hold the car when it's hauled out.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 32c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

CHEF WANTED AT THE NORTHERN HOTEL GRILL, BILLINGS, MONTANA.

**REAL ESTATE**

RYE, N. Y.—Early American, 10 rooms, 4 baths, beautifully appointed, hilltop, acre, near schools, station; offered to settle estate; $35,000; offers. Joanne Gedney, 19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 671.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear, suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery direct from factory, low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-116, Watertown, N. Y.

MARRIED or single woman wanted to show amazing Snag-Resist Hosiery; opportunity to earn liberal weekly commissions and your own hose free; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send size. DAME FASHION HOSIERY, 110 East 23rd St., New York.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

APARTMENTS
87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
2 and 3 Rooms, Kitchenette, Bath
114 FENWAY
5 and 6 Large Outside Rooms, Reception Hall, Bath
Apply Superintendent on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street, Boston LAB. 7040

**AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING**

SPECIALTY SERVICE STATION
Rear 852 Commonwealth Ave., Brookline, Mass.
Reliable Automobile Repairing
All Makes of Cars
FRANCIS T. WATSON, Prop. Beacon 3015

**BOOKS AND GIFTS**

BURTON BOOK and GIFT SHOP
137 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Sch. 4-9855
10% Discount to Monitor Readers

**CLEANING AND DYEING**

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
30 E 10th St., New York City ST. 9-9802
Also our new shop at
HOTEL PARK CRESCENT VALET
150 Riverside Drive Schuyler 4-5800

**CORSETIERES**

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

**DANCING**

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9400

**DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY**

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 142 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

**FURNITURE**

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 194-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811

**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

**GIFT SHOPS**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—EDNA WALTON, Mayflower Shop, 9 Newkirk Plaza, Newkirk Station B. M. T.—Dresses, Hats, Handkerchiefs, Gifts. MA. 6-5540 or BU. 2-4050.

**HELP WANTED**

FRENCH instructor, high school grades in progressive resident and country day school. SUNNY HILLS SCHOOL, Wilmington, Del.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

AUTOMOBILE SURVEY
Experienced automobile man (sales or executive) wanted to make survey of automobile trade in Boston; salary and commission. Write Box W-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mother's helper; 3 rooms; no cooking or laundry; one child; sleep in. Phone evenings, Buckminster 4-6439. (Flatbush).

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wanted, clerk who has had experience in grocery line.
JEFFERSON COMMUNITY MARKET
1301 Jefferson Avenue GA. 9773

**JEWELERS**

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West St., Boston.

**MILLINERY**

ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near First Church.
Sale, $1.69 and $1.98 up.

**MULTIGRAPHING**

TOEPFER-ANDERSON Promotion Service, Inc., 220 E. 42nd St., New York City—Direct Mail Advertising, Tap-processing letters, Filling-in Mimeographing, Multigraphing, Addressing, Hand Signature, Facsimile Signature, Folding, Enclosing, Sealing, Stamping, Mailing, Printing Facsimile letters, Elite or Pica Type reproduced in any color, Multigraphed or Flat Bed Process. Tel Va. 3-7186

**PAYING GUESTS**

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk 18

**PIANOS WANTED**

GRAND PIANO wanted, cash; state make, price, age. HAROLD RANFT, 1870 Morris Ave., Apt. 24D, Bronx, N. Y.

**ROOMS TO LET**

N. Y. C., 648 West 160th—Large, redecorated, semi-private bath; only guest; subways; near Drive; references. Telephone $5.00. YOUMANS.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; close all transportation; evenings. MO. 2-2654.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Square—Large room with bath, private apartment. Phone Gramercy 7-7953.

**RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING**

DANE & MURPHY, INC.—Shampooing, dust cleaning, repairing, storage; Oriental and domestic rugs; call for and deliver. 158 St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Ind 3-5555.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN—Openings for live wire contact men; commission, drawing when qualified. GANZ EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, 1119 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, private, commercial; 17 years' experience; houseman; city-country. GEISELMAN, 520 Tinton Ave., c/o Erxleben, New York City.

SALESMAN, 10 years experience, would represent out of town manufacturer in Philadelphia, P-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Work Wanted at once; any kind, janitor, driver; by married man. Box V-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

CAPABLE woman as companion, housekeeper or attendant; free to travel; excellent references. Box C-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, reliable, small family, no laundry. Box 116, Eastford, Conn.

NEAT colored girl wants housework, Wednesday and Friday mornings, or all day Wednesday; good, plain cook, good cleaner; permanent. Call Advertiser, University 4-4791, N. Y. C.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## CONNECTICUT

### BRIDGEPORT

*Far-Sighted Home Makers Wait for This!*

Howland's
February
FURNITURE
and
Home Specials

Furniture and rugs for every room, and every home—including all period styles, 18th Century, Early American and Modern at prices that (with markets rising rapidly) will undoubtedly be our lowest of the year.

Use the BUDGET PLAN

Henry C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
We Repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

Pre-Inventory Clearance
WOMEN'S COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
*at Drastic Reductions*
MEIGS & CO.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Makers of the famous Golden Fly Silvertowns. 3 times safer from blow-outs at high speeds, and Electro Pak Batteries for quick winter starting. Anti-freeze, chains, heaters.
Complete One-Stop Service
911 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Phone 3-3149

Gowns
Suits Furs
*of the Better Kind*
THOMPSON'S

## CONNECTICUT

### GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
*All-Steel Refrigerators*
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 833

### HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone 7-3519 1 to 4 Daily. Closes Saturdays. Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section

When You Want
CHICKEN
Get R&R
M. J. BURNHAM, INC.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

GAMES
*for every member of the family for any size for any evening*
"FINANCE" "MONOPOLY" "EASY MONEY" "ANAGRAMS" "BINGO"
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

MINCE PIES
3 SIZES
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

W. C. MASON CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1039

WILKINSON
1008 Main St., near Talcott St.
CARAMELS
Hard, Filled and Nut CANDIES
Plain—NUT MEATS—Salted

### MERIDEN

Tracy Vulcanizing Co.
Best Fuel for Oil Burners
Also Goodrich Silvertown Tires
*New Management Under Mr. Wm. Woodkee*
PHONE 1295 MERIDEN
*Perfection Is Our Aim*

The Domestic Laundry Company
*Launderers—Dry Cleaners*
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

### MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

### NEW BRITAIN

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE of Entire Stock of Fine Furs
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
New Britain's Leading Furrier
87 WEST MAIN STREET

### NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays. Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
*Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven*
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

VALENTINES
*(For February 14th)*
For Grown-ups and Young Folks
From 1c Up
HARVEY & LEWIS CO.,
840 CHAPEL STREET

### NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 6-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
*TWO STORES*
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

## CONNECTICUT

### STAMFORD

**MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU**

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

The *NEW* ARROW SHIRTS Have Arrived
New Colorings—New Patterns—New Collar Styles. $2.00 and up.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

**THE C. O. MILLER CO.**
Stamford, Conn.
We are now prepared to furnish the Best Homes in Stamford through our Interior Decorator's Service!
February Sale of Homefurnishings Is Now in Progress

Siegelbaum's
WOMEN'S APPAREL
133 ATLANTIC STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.
"Facing the Park on the Square"
*Everything in Sportswear to Wear Everywhere*

### WATERBURY

Waterbury's Dependable Store
Means more than mere words with us, for we are constantly striving to make its service to our patrons better day by day—in quality merchandise—in good values, and in prompt attention to their wants.
*Mail Orders Given Prompt, Careful Attention.*
**Grieve, Bisset & Holland**
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.

Everywhere You Go You Hear About
**Dr. Locke Shoes**
Assure yourself of the ease and comfort of these world-famous shoes.
*Visit Our Shoe Department*
**The Miller & Peck Co.**

*Try Our 2-Year Wearing*
**"Truth" Sheets**
Exclusive with Howland-Hughes in Waterbury
**HOWLAND-HUGHES**

*Entertain Your Friends*
Play Monopoly
*"The Greatest Game of the Century" Get It Now*
DAVIS & NYE BOOK STORE
60 BANK STREET

NEW DAMP-WASH SERVICE
3½c per pound
1st 14 lbs. 69c
**PERRYS**
41 JEFFERSON STREET Phone 3-3161

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
**Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.**
*MAIN OFFICE*
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

Sale! 5000 Pieces of Stainless Steel Table
**CUTLERY**
*Values from 25c to 39c*
**12½c** each
All kinds of knives and forks and spoons with stainless steel blades and colored catalin handles . . . in a great money-saving event!
*Silver—Street Floor*
**JOHN G. MYERS CO.**

**JANUARY**
**The Month of Genuine Bargains in All Departments**
**WHITNEY'S**
**ALBANY, N. Y.**

**JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.**
**Furniture—Rugs**
*Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages*
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

### AUBURN

WAIT FARM MILK
Unsurpassed for children, and all who drink milk.
A QUALITY PRODUCT
*and costs no more*
Phone orders to Auburn 149
GENESEE ST. ROAD AUBURN, N. Y.

### BINGHAMTON

**Gay Print Dresses**
for Weary Wardrobes
Spicy color combinations in amusing patterns. Sizes 11 to 44. Just 11.75 and 14.75.
**Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.**
*Established 1842*

**Send It to the Laundry**
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

### BINGHAMTON
*(Continued)*

**Superior**
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
*"The same coal from the same mine all the time"*
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES — ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
**Douglas Coal & Supply Co.**
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Our February Furniture Sale
gives you the chance to modernize your home at less than regular prices for suites and separate pieces
at McLEAN'S

**'blue coal'**
Builders' Supplies
**D., L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.**
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

MEN'S FLORSHEIM SALE ENDS FEBRUARY 8
**Parlor City Shoe Co.**
40 COURT STREET Dial 4-3314

### BRONXVILLE

S. REIS Tel. 0153-0154
PONDFIELD MARKET
INCORPORATED
*Bronxville's Leading Specialists in*
Meats, Poultry, Provisions
*and*
Sea Food
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

*We take this opportunity to express our sincere Thanks for your generous patronage*
**MRS. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP**
145 PARKWAY ROAD Tel. 2338

*Prince Matchabelli*
Bronxville's Representative
**EDGAR S. BELLIS**
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
**WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.**
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

**LILLIAN JACKMAN DRESS and HAT SHOP**
Dresses $5.95 to $10.95
Hats $1.95 to $3.95
65 PONDFIELD ROAD ROOM 9

COAL WOOD OIL
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
**Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.**
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

D. STRUSS Inc.
Fancy Groceries Fruit and Vegetables
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650
Heinz Food Products
The Famous **57** VARIETIES

**The Bible:**
**Beacon Light of History**
*By* DR. GILMORE
Other Monitor-advertised books may be purchased here also.
**Miss Williams Shop**
81 PONDFIELD ROAD

Estab. 1912
**Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches**
DULETO The TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

**INA E. KELTNER**
Spencer Corsetiere
*"Corsets Individually Designed"*
280 BRONXVILLE RD. Tel. 7422

**WILLIAM**
Hair Stylist
*Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics*
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

*Nicoline*
HAIRDRESSING SALON
It is easy to be well groomed when you entrust yourself to our dependable services.
67 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 1101

**THE NOSEGAY**
*Flowers*
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

*Kenwood Blankets*
*Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.*
**The Little Shoppe**
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

### BROOKLYN
*See New York City*

### BUFFALO

**MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU**
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant 7421 10 to 2 daily
*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

### BUFFALO
*(Continued)*

**EDWARDS**
**FEBRUARY**
**Furniture Sale**
*Combined with*
Midwinter Sales
*of other*
House Furnishings
SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO

Anthracite
EGG ..... $11.75
STOVE..... $12.25
NUT..... $12.00
PEA..... $10.00
Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT..... $9.15
**J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.**
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO
Floralcleaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

**Need PRINTING** *in a Hurry?*
Phone GR 2164
WM. J. KELLER, Inc.
Main at Virginia
BUFFALO'S NIGHT & DAY PRINTER

**Helen Weidt Shop**
Dresses—Gowns—Millinery
Hosiery—Slips
*See Our Spring Prints*
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6097
Between Glenwood and E. Utica

**WIESE,** *Florist*
*Flowers for Everybody*
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

### GLOVERSVILLE

*Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene*
**A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY**
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

**BROOKINS**
60 NORTH MAIN ST.
Annual Shoe Sale
in Full Swing
*Prices Greatly Reduced*

### JAMESTOWN

*Selling Agents for*
Kickernick Garments
**ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.**
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

## Long Island

### FLUSHING

Smart Wool Dresses
*for Early Spring Wear*
**BOULEVARD SHOP**
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
*Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.*

### GREAT NECK

*Moving?*
ACROSS THE STREET or ACROSS THE CONTINENT
MURPHY'S Moving and Storage Service
200 Middle Neck Rd. TEL. { DAY / NIGHT } GREAT NECK 549

**BRADLEY'S**
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
*Good Food*
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

### HEMPSTEAD

"SAFETY-TESTED" USED CARS
YOUR PRICE
YOUR TERMS
MANY MAKES
MANY MODELS
**Mack Markowitz, Inc.**
Mineola—Hempstead—Freeport
*Open Evenings—Sundays*

EVEREADY PRESTONE
Prestone $2.70 gal. Free Radiator service. Change now to 20 or 10W oil.
Trade Mark Reg.
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
*Your patronage is appreciated.*
SHELL SERVICE STATION
JERUSALEM AVE. at GREENWICH ST.
HEMP. 3851

*Exceptional Offering:*
Dresses for House Wear
*Sizes up to 60*
**SIDENBERG**
36 N. FRANKLIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 616 Established Over 30 Years

THE ORIGINAL
**DR. S. M. HARRIS**
OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS
40 Main St., Hempstead (1 flight up)
(in the same building with GRANT'S)
Main Office: New York City
Be sure to look for the initials S. M. Not connected with any other optical office in Nassau County.

### NEW YORK
*Long Island*

### HEMPSTEAD
*(Continued)*

*Walk-Over*
*for Men and Women*
*Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
**The New Shoe Store**
*Established 1910*
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
*Exclusive but not expensive*

Garden City 10168
**THE BLACK SWAN**
*A Tea Room of Distinction*
VICTORIA HOBERT
57 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I.

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
*Manufacturing*
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

### JAMAICA

**INSURANCE AGENCY**
OF
**HENRY SCHNEIDER**
789 Seneca Avenue
Ridgewood, N. Y.
EVergreen 2-4487
Res. Phone REpublic 9-3531

### LITTLE NECK

*Are You Having a Party?*
For 8 or for 80, we can make to order Bisque Tortoni, Individual Molds or Melon Molds
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
DELICIOUS SODAS AND SUNDAES
**DREVES** 253-24 Northern Blvd.
*We Deliver* Tel. Bayside 2534

### LYNBROOK

MRS. SPITZER
REGISTERED CORSETIER
*"You need not be expensively corseted to be properly fitted"*
A Garment for Every Type Figure
Free alterations on any price garment.
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Corner Sunrise Highway

**Red Ash Coal Company**
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

VALENTINES
*Having a St. Valentine's Party?*
WALTER S. MILLER, Jr.
Has just the right Invitations, Table Decorations, Place Cards, Favors, Prizes, to make your party a success.
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE Phone Lyn. 837

### PATCHOGUE

**SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.**
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

### PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

**BLUE POINT Individual Laundry, Inc.**
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

### RICHMOND HILL

**LUCK & SCHMITT DELICATESSEN**
*Specializing in*
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

### ROCKVILLE CENTER

**MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU**
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section*

Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
*"Flowers for All Occasions"*
**PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP**
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

**CLEARANCE SALE**
DRESSES and HATS
*Drastic Reduction*
**MILADY SHOPPE**
46 N. VILLAGE AVENUE
*(Opp. South Shore Trust Co.)*

### MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
*Member of the American Institute of Laundering*
**Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.**
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N Y

### MOUNT VERNON

**F. E. HOLMES & SON**
F. Irving Holmes
*Funeral Home*
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel Harlem 7-0958

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

### NEW YORK
*(Continued)*

### MOUNT VERNON
*(Continued)*

**MONARCH**
***Finer* FOODS**
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 6260-61

**WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.**
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

### NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway*

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
**Andrew Ketterson**
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y
TEL. 3111

### NEW ROCHELLE

"Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!"
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The most HEAT, with the least ATTENTION, at the LOWEST COST.
**NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.**
370 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
*Also Nuroco Heating Oil*

**George T. Davis, Inc.**
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
*—Since 1864—*
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

**Henry Hairdresser**
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

JANUARY CORSET SALE
*15% to 30% Reductions*
**LA ROSE SHOPPE**
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
**MAYFLOWER GROCER**
*Established Since 1907*
P. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

### NEW YORK CITY

*Brooklyn*

**MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU**
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Triephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday

**MEN'S WEAR**
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS
$18.50 to $42.50, formerly $25 to $50
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
$1.65 and up, formerly $1.95 and up
CUTAWAYS, Hand Tailored, $32.50
Spats—Silk Gloves—Etc.
**COLIN BROS.** 1070 Flatbush Avenue Near Beverly Road

**FRED HERBST SONS**
*MORTICIANS*
75th Street and Fifth Avenue
SHORE ROAD 5-1600

*Manhattan*

**The Funeral Church Inc.**
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
**FRANK E. CAMPBELL**

**FRED'S MEAT MARKET**
Prime Meats
Poultry and Provisions
2244 Amsterdam Ave.
Near 172nd Street
Prompt Delivery Service
Telephone Wadsworth 7-8131

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
**Martin Theiss**
*FLORIST*
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

**VISUAL EDUCATION SUPPLY SHOP**
For Notebooks and Manuscripts
Sculpture—Architecture—Painting
University Prints—Artext Juniors
Brown-Robertson Miniatures
*Located in Columbia University Bookstore*
2960 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

DISPENSING
***OPTICIANS***
**KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE**
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

### NEW YORK
*(Continued)*

### NEW YORK CITY
*Manhattan*
*(Continued)*

**BARBER SERVICE**
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
THE BARCLAY BARBER SHOP
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH ST. WI 2-5900

*Staten Island*

### HUGUENOT PARK

**Premium Coal and Coke**
GET THE BEST FROM OUR NEW SILOS
Our Automatic Screens Take Out All Dirt and Dust
**A. GILMOUR**
Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

### MARINERS HARBOR

**Weissglass Gold Seal Milk**
Delivered at your door at 13c per quart. Sealed for your protection.
*Ask for our Fresh Butter and Eggs*
**WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.**
2014 FOREST AVE., MARINERS HARBOR
Telephone Gibraltar 2-6600

### PEEKSKILL

**JOHN R. JONES STORE**
12-16 N. Division Street
*Have you taken advantage of our*
WHITE SALE
Sale ends Feb. 8th

### POUGHKEEPSIE

*Smith Brothers Restaurant*
*Always a good place to visit*
Famous Since 1847
Up-to-Date Oyster Bar
Fountain Bakery Candies
We carry many Candies nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor as well as our own makes.
*We enjoy having our out-of-town Monitor guests make themselves known.*

**LUCKEY'S**
**Mid-Winter Clearance**
*of*
Furniture
*and*
Home Furnishings
**Luckey, Platt and Co.**

**SALTFORD *Says:***
For VALENTINE'S DAY be sure and Say It With FLOWERS!!

*Tender—Flaky*
Butter Crust Pies
Delicious Fruits—Properly Prepared
**Theresa Bake Shop**
272 Main Street *Near Market Street*

**The Roseville Corset Shop**
Individual Fitting Is Our Specialty
*Figure Conforming—Not Figure Confining*
Roseville fitted foundations are individually designed for you by an expert corsetiere with years of experience.
*Free Alterations and Repairs*
UNDERWEAR HOSIERY
Telephone 1044 8 Cannon St.

### ROCHESTER

**MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU**
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

**MAY RYAN**
**Beauty Parlor**
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
*"Terms to suit your needs"*
Goodrich Tires Goodrich Batteries
Brake Service Gasoline—Oil Radios—Accessories
**GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES**
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION
GLENWOOD 1240

**FARMEN OR LOWERS**
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

*For a*
Tasty Meat Loaf
*(Rumford makes it lighter)*
2 lbs. Chopped Beef
1 lb. Chopped Veal
1 lb. Chopped Pork
All for 94c
ELDER'S MARKET
527 MONROE AVE. MONROE 1050

**COAL**
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

**EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

### NEW YORK
*(Continued)*

### ROCHESTER
*(Continued)*

**The CORNUCOPIA**
INCORPORATED
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners 50c to $1.00

**hall**
**MEN'S SHOP**
115 East Avenue, Sagamore
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
*QUALITY MERCHANDISE*

FIRE **INSURANCE** AUTO
**E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.**
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
*Dividends Never Less Than 20%*

**McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.**
PITTSFORD N. Y
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

*First Class*
PAINTING
and
DECORATING
James Hubbs
19 Hickory St. Monroe 7972

### RYE

**Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement**
Log Wood or Cannel Coal *for Fireplace*
**Rye Coal & Supply Co.**
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

### SCARSDALE

*For Your Printing*
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The PRINTER Wick
Telephone 2222

**For INSURANCE**
*Consult* FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
**Scarsdale Agency, Inc.**
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

### SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

**E. ROBISON, Inc.**
*Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage*
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

### SCHENECTADY

*Women's New*
**DEXDALE**
Sheer Silk
**STOCKINGS**
**$1.00 pr.**
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

**HOME FURNISHINGS**
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
*Barneys*
PHONE 4-4811

*Special Sales of*
STANDARD GRADE MERCHANDISE
*Make it Imperative for you to Shop at*
**WALLACE'S—*NOW***
417 State Street Tel. 4-7711

*Gifts—Prizes*
*Toys—Games*
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

### SYRACUSE

**INSULATE!**
Your Home or Church, against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
State Tower Bldg. Syracuse 2-9970

**DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS**
*Famous From Coast to Coast*
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

**W. A. Drinkwine & Son**
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
528 West Onondaga Street
Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 5-2135

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

### NEW YORK
*(Continued)*

### SYRACUSE
*(Continued)*

**MAPSTONE BROS.**
- Rumford's Baking Powder
- Lea & Perrins Sauce
- Jelke Good Luck Margarine
- Burnett's Vanilla, Mazola
- Prudence Hash, Mueller's Macaroni
- Chipso, Rinso, Lux, Bon Ami, Bab-O
- Cocomalt, Postum, Clicquot Ginger Ale
- Horlick's Malted Milk, Domino Sugar

1911 S. SALINA STREET

**Coal and Coke**
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Fur Prices
*Greatly Reduced*
W. E. BLUMER CO.
INC.
447 S. WARREN ST.

### TROY

For Magnifying Glasses of all kinds, consult
C. H. LIMERICK, *Optician*
286 River Street, Troy

### UTICA

**BAKER**
the Florist
*Seasonable Flowers*
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. / 208 GENESEE ST. } Phones 4-3175

**MEN'S CLOTHING**
*of Style, Fit and Quality*
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

**OLBESTON APTS.**
Nicely furnished single rooms, running water, large clothes closet, $21.00 month, includes linen service, light, heat, hot water, 24-hour elevator service. Restaurant 7th floor.
1431 Genesee Street Dial 2-5715

### WATERTOWN

**G. W. White & Son**
Incorporated
*"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"*
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

### WHITE PLAINS

**MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU**
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
*Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.*

**CLEARANCE SALE**
Coats Now $36—$76 Reg. Values $55—$110
Dresses Now $10—$20 Reg. Values $15—$29.50
**ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.**
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

**ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON**

*If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!*
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE Tel. 10463. W. P.
*"Patronized by Particular People"*

**J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY**
*Coal and Wood*
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

**VALENTINES**
DENNISON'S NOVELTIES
for Valentine's Day, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.
VICKERMAN PARTY & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. B. Altman & Co.

**J. H. EVANS & SONS Inc.**
**MOVING—STORAGE**
*Daily Service to New York City*
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

Hair, Hands, Face Cosmetics
*Frances Fox Method*
**Ruth Seymour** Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7218

• Last week of
Special Reductions in our Shoe Department
**STONE'S**
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street, White Plains

### YONKERS

**PURE CREAMERY**
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 0158
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10c store.

***Gown? Hat? Coat?***
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

*NEITHER despise nor oppose what thou dost not understand.*
—WILLIAM PENN

# Daily Features

*MORE men fail through lack of purpose than through lack of talent.*
—W. A. SUNDAY

## Cartoons of the Week

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
**To the Open Sea**

—Ding in Des Moines Register
**It's Real Important Everyone Should Know**

—Herblock in Orange (N. J.) Daily Courier
**The Man With the Gong**

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
**Only Another Drop in Another Bucket**

—Herblock in Orange (N. J.) Daily Courier
**Thanks**

## Worth Knowing

THE FOUR UNIVERSITIES IN THE U.S. WITH THE LARGEST ENROLLMENT ARE:

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW YORK UNIV. | 27,749 |
| COLUMBIA " | 27,631 |
| COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK | 21,326 |
| UNIV. OF CALIF. | 20,275 |

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## The Bible in Outline

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* CORALYN D. BEETLE

### Old Testament

No. 60

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

*JUDAH* (Continued)

Book of Isaiah (Part I continued).

b. Isa. chs. 36-39

Invasion of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, in the 14th year of King Hezekiah; Hezekiah's prayer (37:14-20); Jehovah's answer by Isaiah (37:21-35); destruction of the Assyrian host (37:36-38) (see II Ki. 19:35)

Hezekiah's sickness and recovery, ch. 38

Hezekiah's folly; the Babylonian Captivity of Judah foretold, ch. 39 (see II Ki. 24:25)

Part II. Looking beyond the Captivities, Isa. chs. 40-66

Comforting assurance of the deliverance from Babylon by Koresh (Cyrus), chs. 40-48

The prophet's message of comfort—Christ Jesus to be the great Deliverer

Return from exile predicted—spiritually as well as literal restoration, chs. 49-57

Exhortations founded on the views of the future already set forth, chs. 58-66

(Isaiah is said to have died during the first part of the reign of Manasseh.)

(To Be Continued Daily)

## For the Scrapbook

**Freedom**

He is free who lives as he wishes to live; to whom none can do violence, none hinder or compel; whose impulses are unimpeded, whose desires attain their purpose, who falls not into what he would avoid.—*Epictetus.*

**Two**

When a nation gives birth to a man who is able to produce a great thought, another is born who is able to understand and admire it.—*Joubert.*

**Be a Rainbow**

Be thou the rainbow of the storms of life: the evening beam that smiles the clouds away, and tints tomorrow with prophetic ray.—*Byron.*

### Guess Again Answers (23)

1. No. Change "whom" to "who"—subject of "was."
2. Yes. They sound alike but are spelled differently.
3. Yes. There is nothing wrong with: "Let us see what this amounts to" (Addison); "So little do we know what we are really after" (Thackeray); and "It does for something to talk about" (Hazlitt).
4. Yes. They should be: seize, siege, weird, sleve.
5. Yes.
6. No.
7. No. Dickens wrote "The Cricket on the Hearth"; Charles Reade wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth."
8. Yes. Not counting the Marines who served in France, there were 4,057,101 troops enlisted in the U. S. Army.
9. Yes. Britain lost 7,757,000 gross tons, Norway lost 1,177,000 and France lost 889,000 (Italy came fourth with 846,000, and the United States fifth with a loss of 395,000).
10. No. Joshua, Judges, Ruth,

## Guess Again

23

### Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. "I gave the book to the person whom I understood was to be in charge." Does this sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Are "gate" and "gait" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Is a preposition ever correct at the end of a sentence? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Are all of the following words misspelled: sieze, seige, wierd, seive? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Was Ishmael the son of Abraham by Hagar? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Have we any incontrovertible proof that Paul wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Did Dickens write "The Cloister and the Hearth"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Is it true that more than 4,000,000 men served in the United States Army during the World War? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Did any country besides Great Britain lose more ships than France during the World War? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. If you were looking for the book of Judges, and you opened your Bible to Ruth, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

## What They Say

**Prestige**

"I admire, and am keenly interested in, our keeping out of the war; but I do not believe a great nation can stay at home and burrow her head in the sand, and still keep her prestige."—*H. V. Kaltenborn.*

**For the Small**

"To attend a meeting of the League of Nations cannot help but impress you with what it is doing to bring to even the very smallest of nations: help and a new civilization."—*Ruth Cranston.*

**Who Makes Wars?**

"Governments, rulers, dictators, and profiteers make wars. People do not make wars; they only fight and die in them."—*J. Ray Murphy.*

## Vocations

*Ideas That Have Brought Supply*

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Buttons of Fruit Stones

BUTTONS of bone, wood, and metal have been making their appearance lately, to be affixed to various knitted garments. But now one western woman has hit upon a more novel idea—the use of apricot stones, which she has nicely washed and polished, and into the under side of which she has affixed a tiny eye-screw for attachment.

Her fruit stones make an appealing adornment for home-knitted sweaters, suits, and other garments, blending well with rough-finished tweeds and other materials for informal or sports wear. This attractive adaptation of fruit stones has found wide vogue in this new knitting age, since there has been progressive demand for "something different."

Mrs. A. V. L.

## Daily Anecdote

### The First Paper

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

A CHINESE mandarin named Sai-lun was connected with the emperor's court during the Han dynasty. This was in the first century of the Christian era. According to Chinese tradition he was the first person to discover the art of paper-making.

Up to that time such writing as was used was performed with a metal instrument on thin sheets of bamboo or metal. Sai-lun, during his experiments, took pieces of old silk and hempen cloth, and the bark of trees, boiled the mass until it became glutinous, then spread it in thin layers to dry. The result was a very fair quality of paper, but with an extremely rough surface. Soon afterward methods were found for smoothing the surface.

### Heights

THE heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.
—*Longfellow.*

## Four in One

Monitor Camera Club, From George P. Moore, Milwaukee

**A Milwaukee Knitting Company Made This Super-Sweater**

## Brevities

**Humorist:** A businessman is of the opinion that a girl who is in love is a nuisance in an office. We understand that since his typist got engaged, the X on the office typewriter has been practically worn away.

**St. Louis Post Dispatch:** Then, too, an optimist is the fellow who, instead of spending the winter in Florida, is satisfied when the wind comes from that direction.

**Milwaukee Journal:** Every man has a right to his own opinion, but before radio became an industry he could bore only a few people at a time with it.

**St. Louis Star-Times:** One often wonders why human beings are so intelligent individually and so dumb collectively.

**Detroit Free Press:** Buying daughter a swell trousseau isn't much of a compliment. It suggests that the groom won't be able to buy her any clothes for the next three years.

**New Yorker:** "A monetary lapse on the part of the quarterback can easily cost a touchdown and throw the entire machine out of gear."—Raleigh News and Observer. A monetary lapse on the part of the alumni is what the machine dreads most.

**Punch:** When an American arrived in London in a dense fog he said the effect was very awe-inspiring. But we suppose that by now he has seen our statues.

**Answers:** Poets, we are told, are always in advance of their times. Yes, and behind with their rents.

## Parliamentary Practice

*Question Box*

*Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."*

### Clear Phraseology

Question: A bylaw reads: "Any member having served as Reader for three (3) years . . . shall not be eligible for election to that particular office." Does this mean that a First Reader cannot serve as a Second Reader, and vice versa? The word "particular" was inserted with the thought that it would make it possible for the First Reader to serve later as a Second Reader, and vice versa. If this is not what the rule really means, but the society wishes to interpret it that way, which was the intention when the bylaws were adopted, what is the procedure?

**Answer:** If a bylaw is clear beyond any doubt, the members cannot change that meaning, even by a unanimous vote. The only remedy is to amend the bylaw. If a bylaw is not clear, it must be interpreted in harmony with other bylaws, or in accordance with the intention of the members at the time it was adopted, if this can be determined. A majority vote will decide the question. But the ambiguous or questionable wording should be changed as soon as possible, in conformity to the rule governing amendments to the bylaws.

To an impartial observer, the bylaw ought to be construed as including both "First Reader" and "Second Reader" in the generic term "Reader." The word "particular" might be said to intensify that effect. Apparently, this is not what the members intended—a question that only the members can settle. Great care should be taken to insure that the bylaws say what is meant.

If the members wish to make it possible for a First Reader to serve later as Second Reader, and vice versa, the bylaw should be amended, as, for example, "Any member having served as First or Second Reader for three years . . . shall not be eligible for election to the same office."

### Let Us Dare

LET us have faith that right makes might. And that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—*Lincoln.*

## In Lighter Vein

**The Lawyer Says, "Have an Orange"**

"I hereby give and convey to you, all and singular, my estate and interests, right, title, claim, and advantages of and in this orange, together with all its rind, juice, pulp, and pips, and all rights and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise to eat the same or give the same away with or without the rind, juice, pulp, or pips, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter or in any other means of whatever nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

**Confidence**

I had decided to take the furnished flat.

Landlady: "Of course I must ask you for a deposit."

Myself: "Certainly" (handing over the required sum).

Landlady (beaming): "Thanks. And now, do you want a receipt, or shall we trust one another?"—*Montreal Star.*

—Humorist

**"No, Edith, a saw is not included in the tool-kit."**

**Obviously No**

Smith had been pestered by his small son asking questions. One evening, as he sat down to a quiet perusal of his paper, a small voice piped, "Dad, am I made of dust?"

"I think not," said the father; "otherwise you would dry up now and then."

**No Doubt**

Mrs. Newlywed: "Dinner is ready, dear, and the cook has made us a nice, big mess of hash."

Mr. Newlywed: "Of all things."

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Grandmother

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Kansas City, Kan.

A GRANDMOTHER is—well, a grandmother, be she queen or peasant. And it took a little Kansan to prove it recently in London.

The little girl, just three, is the daughter of a young American official stationed in London. Together with her mother, she visited a shop in which Queen Mary (now the Queen Mother) and the Duchess of York chanced to be shopping also, according to a report received by a fond aunt here.

Queen Mary went up to the little girl and asked, "What is your name, my dear?"

The child, standing in awe of the lady's lorgnette, just stared.

The Queen, with great understanding, turned to the duchess and remarked, "Children are frightened by lorgnettes. I should have remembered." Then she proceeded to fold up that instrument. When that interesting procedure was finished, the child looked up into the Queen's face, smiled broadly, and with extreme cordiality said: "Hello, Grandma."

Queen Mary smiled in return, and replied gently: "Yes, that is right. I am a grandmother."

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

**Ruthless** (W. V. P.)—The correspondent reports hearing a well-informed person pronounce this word with short *u* as in *rut.*

If he were a bit better informed he would pronounce it *rooth'-less* (*oo* as in *tooth*, *e* short).

**Forcefully, forcibly** (W. V. P.)—The correspondent writes that at a memorial service, a speaker said of the deceased:

"He could express those opinions *forcefully*. . . . It struck me rather *forcibly* in contemplation of this meeting."

"Forceful" means "full of force," and "forcible" means "done by force." A forceful man may do or say things forcibly. A man does not enter a house forcefully; he enters it forcibly — the word connoting the meeting and overcoming of resistance. A man may utter his syllables forcefully; but he, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, expresses his views forcibly.

Some writers and speakers have ignorantly contributed their bit toward making these two words exact synonyms. And at the risk of splitting hairs, we should recommend that in the extract submitted, "forcibly" should be used in each instance. Of course, the speaker might show more resourcefulness by using a different word the second time—provided that the second sentence closely followed the first. The idea might be expressed as follows:

It struck me almost irresistibly. . . .
I recalled this clearly. . . .
This impressed me greatly. . . .
This fact flashed into memory as I contemplated. . . .

**Proximity** (W. V. P.)—The correspondent writes:

I am a matron at a United States immigration station; and when I accompany alien women to the dining room on the third floor, my charges are supposed to be "in close proximity" to me until we return to the dormitories. Is the word "close" redundant?

"Proximity" (from the Latin *proximus*, the superlative degree of *prope*, "near") means "immediate nearness." Therefore, the rather common expression, "in close proximity," is redundant. The matron's charges should be in proximity to her, close to her under her surveillance, in her company, under her immediate oversight, etc.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*When Boys Are Dressed Up*

By LE PELLEY

HOW DO YOU LIKE MY YELLOW WIG, DORIE LEE?
IT'S BEAUTIFUL, TUBBY —
HA! BEAUTIFUL LIKE DANISH HAY —
THE LAST REHEARSAL FOR "KING ALFRED AND THE CAKES" —
HAVE A CARE, THOU ENGLISH KNAVE —
BOYS — BOYS — SAVE ALL THE DRAMATICS FOR TOMORROW —
OH — THAT'S RIGHT — TOMORROW'S THE DAY OF THE PLAY!
BUT YOU MUSTN'T WORRY ABOUT OUR ARGUMENTS, DORIE LEE — IT'S JUST THE EFFECT OF THE COSTUMES .....
OH, YOU DON'T HAVE TO TELL ME ANYTHING ABOUT HOW BOYS ACT WHEN THEY'RE DRESSED UP

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Copycat*

By CARMACK

After watching Skidmore slip, slide, and skid about on the ice—
For a while today—
I was about to go up and tell him how well he seemed to be living up to his name—
But I suddenly began to do a bit of skidding myself—
After which I didn't feel so much like talking about it—

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### A Moderate Man

LAST NIGHT millions of Americans may have had a radio introduction to their next President. Certainly many of those who heard Governor Landon make his formal political bow to the nation must have been pleasantly impressed by the man whom circumstances and his own character have conspired to fashion into one of the most "available" of Republican candidates. Many must even have felt that this unspectacular, economizing, but non-reactionary Kansan more nearly matches the present mood—wise or unwise—of America than any man likely to enter the election.

Whereas most of the aerial bombardment from the political camps lately has merely laid down a smoke screen or blown up the dust of abandoned trenches, there was about this speech a sense of looking ahead, of facing the situation of today on the basis of what is practicable and fair. Personalities and recriminations were refreshingly absent. The analysis of issues, while not profound or exciting, displayed a larger grasp of affairs than many expected from a man with a rather short experience even in state government.

Curiosity about the potential candidacy of Governor Landon has had two main branches: What sort of a man is he? What kind of a program does he offer? This Topeka speech did much to answer both questions.

Less charming than President Roosevelt, less forceful than Mr. Hoover, less colorful than "Al" Smith, the Landon radio presence was sincere, businesslike, plain-spoken, resorting only occasionally to humorous quips, appealing seldom to prejudice or emotion. A listener got the impression that most of the "gags" and strictly "political" denunciations were out of key with the speaker's natural attitude.

As to issues, the Kansas economizer stressed his most promising plank, economy. Predicting an increased federal deficit this year he voiced a needed warning:

> A nation will survive to correct its political mistakes. But if an unsound financial program is coupled with them, the nation faces destruction.

It is easier to agree with his view that all the deficit is not due to relief than it is to say how relief administration can be made less political and less expensive. Governor Landon gets down to fundamentals when he points out that the real problem is not relief but unemployment. Yet Mr. Roosevelt has said similar things. The rub is in how to revive employment.

Saying that "the greatest reform we could have is recovery" will not satisfy those who are looking for basic soundness in the American economic system. But Governor Landon shows he is "conscious of certain defects in our society, brought about by the rapid growth in our industrial structure." He did not specify the defects or the remedies. But so far Americans seldom require specifications; most of them may vote this year as they did in 1932, on discontents.

About the only weak spot in the Landon farm plank was a statement that the farmer should have equal tariff protection with industry. Many farmers are convinced that the AAA is the only thing that ever gave them that and will ask to be shown about substitutes. And from the side of true abundance all tariffs interfere with supply and demand. But there is no doubt that Governor Landon sees the farm problem from the farmer's angle and would seek sympathetically to solve it.

On the Constitution and on the need to preserve the federal system he avoided wild alarms. What he says on civil service is what many other men have said before encountering the federal spoils system from the inside. Indeed, much of the Landon program must take its value from the likelihood or unlikelihood of fulfillment. William Allen White is endorsing his Governor as a real progressive, and many of Mr. Landon's own statements make it clear that he is not at all the reactionary that many elements in his party desire in the Presidency. The question which nonpartisan Americans who are much attracted by his relatively nonpartisan and progressive position will attempt to settle is whether Governor Landon can escape capture by reaction in his party—and in the nation.

### The New Money Managers

TWO questions are raised by the list of nominees for the new board of governors of the Federal Reserve System provided for in the Banking Act of 1935. Are they political appointees? What do they know about money? To the former question, the answer, on the whole, seems to be in the negative. The names do not smack of political jobbery. Neither, however, do they give the country the best available *expertise* for the all-important work to which the appointees will be entrusted.

This is not entirely Mr. Roosevelt's fault. He was handicapped by a law which decreed that the appointees must come from different Federal Reserve districts. To our view, the clause was a mistake. Talent is not so kind that it distributes itself impartially in sections. Prof. Irving Fisher once said that there were only eighteen men in the world who really understood money. All the more reason why the act should have ignored the geographical factor in authorizing the President to nominate the new money managers.

The new nominees, it is true, are, with the possible exception of Mr. Morrison of Texas, expert in that they understand banking. But banking, which is the *business* of merchandising money, is different from central banking, which is the *art* of keeping a national economic system in balance, in so far as it can be kept in balance by the use of monetary counterpoises. Among the economists we hardly think there will be the ready recognition of the new Supreme Court of Money as there was in the world of jurisprudence of, say, the last appointee to the Supreme Court, Justice Cardozo. They will miss the name of the senior and most authoritative member of the old board, Adolph C. Miller. Nor will they find any of those Americans who, as we have pointed out before, would figure in any list of money experts, issued either in this or in any other country.

We do not wish to cavil at the new list. If we seem to do so, it is because we are conscious of the capacity for good or ill which is vested in this board. Economic planning by the Federal Government has been inhibited by the Supreme Court. But the court will doubtless leave the money planners untouched, in view of the specific constitutional provision bestowing on Congress the power to regulate the people's money. The best help that the public can give to the board in its new task is to insist on an independence of politics which will enable it to pursue a national policy.

### Good Ground for Unity

SYMBOLIC of the rise of Britain's teachers from a band of underpaid pioneers to an influential and respected profession is the newly extended headquarters of the National Union of Teachers This extension to Hamilton House was ceremoniously opened recently by the Earl of Onslow, P. C. It has been made necessary not only by the increase in the membership of the union, which now exceeds 151,200, but also by the ever-widening scope of its activities.

Such an obviously strong and sound organization has been built on something much more stable than self-protection and self-interest. In all walks of life permanent prosperity can be traced back to a foundation of efficient and enlightened work in the schools. No country can afford to neglect its children, and in these days when their care and training are being gradually transferred from the home to the school, it behooves the country to see that its policy of selection, payment, and general treatment of teachers is such that the very best are attracted.

The activities of the union are happily co-operative. In conjunction with local authorities and the Board of Education, the work, play, accommodation, health and training of the children are studied. A great deal of work is also done for those who have left school and who seem suddenly to become as sheep without a shepherd, while the vast amount of voluntary social work done by teachers, partly because they are eminently fitted for it, and partly because the nature of true teachers makes them desire to do it, places the calling high in the ranks of a country's assets.

### "Please Remit"

AS UNPOPULAR as a bill collector at a clambake—that is about the way a tax proposal stands in a pre-election session of Congress. All the members are out to tell their dear constituents how much they have got for them, but with as little emphasis as possible on the price tag.

Nevertheless, the letter of President Roosevelt to Speaker Joseph Byrns requesting an appropriation of roughly $2,250,000,000 for payment of the recently voted veterans' bonus both embodies a logical request and points to a financial responsibility which Congress in one way or another must shoulder.

To be sure, it will be said that this amount is little larger than the amount the President is expected to ask for relief during the coming year and is not so large as the sum given last year for that purpose and public works. Mr. Roosevelt has taken and must take political responsibility for proving that the need justifies that addition to the public debt.

But the bonus initiative and the overriding of the President's veto came from Congress. The acknowledged debt to the veterans would have been paid in 1945, but Congress has advanced the due date to an hour when the Government is already in financial straits and has added a few hundred millions of dollars to the amount. This cost constitutes a bill that must be faced.

Congress cannot permanently evade a choice of method nor leave the problem to the Treasury. Frankness would involve levying immediate taxes in amount sufficient to meet the thus hastened bill. But if Congress ignores this implication of its act it will by its studied oversight be choosing in effect to pay the bonus by borrowing and by handing the bill along to future administrations to pay with interest.

## Lessons in Manhood

*Book News of the Day*

WITHOUT his nom de guerre, the name of Thomas Jonathan Jackson would hardly be recognized even in his native state of Virginia. "Stonewall" Jackson is known the civilized world over. "There stands Jackson like a stone wall!" shouted a Confederate general, and his rapidly disintegrating forces reunited to become part of what was afterward known as the Stonewall Brigade.

But Jackson had earned his right to the soubriquet even as a boy. Starting with the early life of his subject, Colonel Henderson packs into the first chapters of his book, STONEWALL JACKSON AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, by the late Col. G. F. R. Henderson (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5), a number of vignettes, showing the unswerving purpose, the high ideals, and the dogged perseverance of the uncouth, awkward, silent, but deeply intellectual country boy who was to become the great general.

A profound student of history, with the knowledge of Hannibal, Caesar, Scipio, Alexander, Napoleon and Wellington at his finger tips, Jackson modeled his conduct during the whole war upon the essentials of strategy and tactics formulated and exemplified by these leaders of battle. As a military man, he knew his job from the most important to the most minute detail; but, notwithstanding his thoroughness, there was nothing ruthless about him, nothing cruel.

Colonel Henderson writes throughout as a soldier, but it is Jackson the man, Jackson the Christian, quite as much as Jackson the general, who is his real hero. He makes of him, or shows him as he was, a never-to-be-forgotten character—unyielding in his honesty, loyalty and devotion to duty, but shy, sympathetic and tender in his attitude toward mankind in general The social gaucheries which, in a sense, marked his whole life, never affected those who knew Jackson personally. Moreover, sensitive as he was to the feelings of others, his self-respect and belief in himself, coupled with his sense of humor, made him impervious to ridicule; and, as evidenced by the quotations and letters used by the biographer, Jackson had a ready wit, which served him well, as his fellow cadets at West Point were quick to find out. Jackson was a silent boy and a silent man, but it was a self-controlled silence.

The book is written in simple, plain and vivid English which it is a joy to read. Although this is the first American edition, it is the fifteenth printing of the book. It was first printed, in London, in 1898. Since that time it has been continuously used as a textbook in English military schools, and at West Point.

## Beyond Repair?

## Coal Isn't Everything

I DIDN'T know that there was an eighteen-year-old boy or girl in the United States who hadn't heard the story of Daniel in the Lions' Den until last year when I started teaching the Sunday school at Scott's Run.

"Anything goes" in this West Virginia mining country. It makes no difference about a fellow's origin, if he can load his fifteen cars of coal every day the mine will let him work.

In 1928, when Mary Elizabeth Behner, just out of Michigan University, was sent to the "Run" by the mission board, many of the "Run-ers" heard for the first time of the Christ. Twenty years old, brimming over with vigor, good humor, and sincerity, she played with the children at recess and taught them games.

After six months of recesses Miss Behner announced there would be a Sunday school at 10 o'clock the next Sunday in the old schoolhouse, long before vacated because of the falling roof. Sixty-eight of them trooped in early to see what a Sunday school was.

* * *

Then a library was opened with old books sent from friends in Morgantown who had heard that there was no reading matter in the "Run" homes. The children simply "ate up" the books and came in by scores after school to get more. Now they have 2500 "seconds" that keep the librarian busy long after the dinner bell calls.

The first Christmas exercise symbolized the work at Scott's Run that year. The boys and girls had never heard the true meaning of Christmas. They didn't even know about "Good Ol' Saint Nick" either. It was like going into a foreign country.

In the following spring Boy Scouts were organized and a Charm School was opened for girls. Most of us already know enough about the Scouts to be an Eagle, but the Charm School was an original idea of teaching appearance and poise.

Uncouth girls became ladies almost overnight, for ideas about individual fastidiousness were revelations to them. On one of my first days at the "Run" a bright-eyed, stalwart little girl told me how she had never realized she was "stooped" until she went to Charm School.

* * *

Before Miss Behner came to the community no one was going to high school, though the Monongalia County Board of Education had offered bus tickets for graduates of the one-room grammar school. Through the Charm School she aroused a longing for education by telling the meaning of education to a woman. It was then that one of the girls who is now a scholarship junior in Wooster College got her inspiration.

All these supplemented by summer daily vacation Bible schools, community sings, and club work enlarged the Sunday school so that in the following three years many had to stand up in the old schoolhouse to sing "Bringing in the Sheaves." With the help of university students and the more ambitious miners' children, an old building, originally a stable (you can still see the square openings in the wall where the horses stuck their heads out), was turned into a Sunday school room and in large, bold letters over the door was painted "The "The Shack."

* * *

At the same time they made a shower room out of equipment from an old ice box and now on hot summer days a youngster can take a shower for a penny. Sometimes when money is tight they bring tacks, pins, nails (but straight ones!), or anything that can be used at "The Shack." I have seen those children standing in line, a hundred deep, waiting their turns—many waiting for their first bath.

There are countless other things I'd like to tell you, how they got their typewritten newspaper which is called the Wallpaper because there are just two copies—one nailed on the post-office wall and the other on the church wall every Tuesday morning.

So the next time you kindle your fireplace with choice lump coal and frown at the soot on your hands, remember the Run where not so very long ago coal was everything.

C. R.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Not Strange, But Restless*

By Frank L. Perrin

POLITICS, according to the sage, makes strange bedfellows. Recently, and particularly since the notable dinner in Washington which afforded to former Governor Alfred E. Smith, once a stanch friend of President Roosevelt, an opportunity to tell members and guests of the Liberty League, and the entire world, for that matter, his opinion of new-deal policies, there has been much speculation as to the effects, within the Democratic Party, of this somewhat surprising inter-family outburst. Hopeful observers posted in the neutral areas, the no man's land separating the political battle fronts, have been quick to pass along the word that the dissension, or mutiny, of the Smith faction and the possible alliance with the enemy will probably result in the defeat of the President's party in November unless the party itself is purged of the last vestige of Rooseveltian policies and methods.

* * *

Those who listened to or read Mr. Smith's address may have marveled at his unapologetic renunciation of old allegiances and the apparent lack of any intention of explaining or justifying his alliance with the traditional foes, many of them the representatives of entrenched capital. No apologies were offered. Indeed Mr. Smith was not the only Democrat at the feast. The line of separation and disagreement defined by the former Governor is not, even theoretically, a dividing line between the two major political parties in the United States.

In a persuasive and convincingly documented radio address delivered a night or two ago, Senator Joseph T Robinson of Arkansas, who was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Governor Smith in 1928, arraigned his former political bedfellow and branded him as a deserter. But he failed to make it clear that Mr. Smith has, despite all the deadly verbal parallels leveled at him, deserted his party or renounced, in substance and in principle, the progressive governmental policies he himself has either proposed or previously endorsed. The ends sought by those of all political parties, the alleviation of distress caused by a disjointed economic policy, the protection of community and individual rights against invasion or usurpation, the assurance, so far as it can be given, of a fair reward to labor and industry, the stabilization of the currency and the guarantee of constitutional liberties, are, above all else at the moment, to be safeguarded.

It is those who are apprehensive and perhaps excusably fearful that the processes applied in the apparent effort to achieve these desirable ends are somewhat too aggressive, too experimental in character, or too dangerous in their trend, who are demanding a halt that an accounting may be had before constitutional landmarks are forgotten or obliterated. I imagine, despite Senator Robinson's quite convincing rejoinder to the warning defiance uttered by his former colleague, that Governor Smith will not be greatly embarrassed by references to his earlier campaign speeches and the word-for-word quotations which seem to contradict his more recent conclusions. He would, I imagine, reaffirm his faith that he, if he were in a position of authority, backed by a Congress representative of the deliberate thought of the people, could effect, safely, constitutionally and inoffensively, the reforms he himself has long advocated, and many of which were defined and pledged in the Democratic platform of 1932.

So it all comes back, as it should, and always must, to the matter of methods and processes, and most important of all, to the deliberate aims, secret or avowed, of those who are influential or powerful in governmental councils. Many who, in 1932, were convinced or beguiled by the indefinite pledges offered by the disciples of the New Deal would, like Governor Smith perhaps, regard without serious apprehension a temporary or expedient overstepping of constitutional boundaries in the emergency of national industrial distress. The temptation is to applaud the courage of a leader who overcomes barriers and defies traditions that relief may be brought to those in need.

* * *

But those same people, once the emergency is passed and fear allayed, are instant in their determination to restore the orderly methods of business and government. They are as quick to condemn any unauthorized assumption of unlimited license as they were to condone and even applaud the resort to heroic methods of defense. Survival, to the American people, means the survival of constitutional government, of those liberties vouchsafed by the Bill of Rights, and not the survival of some artificially imposed regime.

The pattern of American government is written and exemplified in the history and in the progress of the republic, has woven into it, in warp and woof, that which can never be removed or even discolored, without destroying the very fabric itself. I find in no single political party all those who possess the vision and courage to defend a common right. Neither do I, in any single party, discover all the enemies of constitutional government.

## The Wide Horizon

### "Give 'Em What They Want"

By Frederick W. Carr

HUEY LONG found a recipe for political success. His discernment of human motives helped to promote the southern farmer's boy to presidential aspirations. Some politicians never get hold of Long's idea, which is historic rather than new; others work it unwisely and bring on a wreck.

Though of note to the trade of politics anywhere, Long's method seems of special concern to the United States in this year of its national election, since one major party seems to be overplaying and the other party underplaying the Long system.

His discovery in politics was that practice ancient to business:

"Give the public what it wants."

The last tribute to Huey Long's use of the axiom is furnished in the recent Louisiana election. The victory of the Long state administration no doubt reflects to an extent the public response to things given Louisiana by its son, in answer to what the people wanted. But other important influences had also their effect in producing the triumph of the Long ticket.

To illustrate the Huey Long technique, the anti-Long candidate for Governor in the election, Congressman Cleveland Dear, recalls a casual meeting with Long some years ago when both were beginning to rise in public life. Long was then a state railroad commissioner while Dear was making his first race for district attorney in his home community of Alexandria.

* * *

"I'll tell you how you can be elected," Long declared to Dear, as they ran across each other on the street.

Then the future Governor and Senator unlimbered the policy which, as many native friends and foes believe, had much to do with shooting the youngster upward into political power. For Huey Long followed up the announcement that he had a sure way to win by making this demand:

"What are the people around here interested in?"

It doesn't matter what Dear reported of the focus of public sentiment at the moment, or how Long thereupon applied his recipe. The significance is Long's zest to reach the people through their big interest.

In confirmation a close associate of the Senator, Alfred D. Danziger of New Orleans, quotes Long specifically:

"I don't consider that I am leading the people," Long once told Mr. Danziger. "I first find out what they want and then proceed to give it to them."

Mr. Danziger believes that the Senator picked up his key to leadership through his experience as a salesman, traveling through Louisiana selling baking powder and patent medicines.

Long's mother taught him to sing and in his early days as a salesman, when still in his teens, he would stand on a street corner and commence to sing, his friend recalls from the Senator's reminiscences. After the boy had sung the songs the crowd asked for, he would start his selling campaign.

* * *

Others who knew Long as a young salesman are likewise convinced that he drew much of his political aptitude from what he learned of people on the road. For instance a city official of New Orleans, who is not in the Long faction, adds:

"He recognized popular issues.

"Others had started the cry for good roads and had begun their building—he used the great receipts of the gas tax to pay for roads and put through a huge program. A previous governor had moved the state university to a better location and opened new possibilities. Long gave the university a great expansion. The movement for better public school facilities had already been making much progress. Long contributed a big boost.

"Long was quick to snatch up things the people were thinking about and to carry out the things they wanted," continued the city hall man.

"He was a great psychologist in knowing how to appeal to people who needed something at the time. He was expert in telling them that others were keeping it from them, but he would get it for them, though it didn't mean anything to him. He talked to people who lacked."

Critics of Huey Long's "Share-the-Wealth" doctrine may find there their explanation; friends will disagree.

Of course giving the public what it wants makes only half a standard. Business often shows how sorely such tactics can be abused. The traditional excuse made for bad shows and movies, for sensational journalism and so forth, is that the people want it. Shoddy merchandise can never be justified on that basis, in business or in government.

The better statesmanship is doubtless the loftier quality to sense what the people need, and to lead rather than follow.

Yet frequently what the public wants is what it needs.

Huey Long's formula has its bearing on this year's presidential election.

Will the Democrats be led so far to give the public what it wants that they will bestow enormous favors on special groups who demand them? Will the Republicans prove so stand-pat that they will not listen for the voice of the public?